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Retrospects of ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, and AMERICAN Literature.*

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A DESIGN has been entertained to establish in this neighbourhood a BOOK SOCIETY, on the plan of some of those to which I have often observed a reference in the Monthly Magazine.

Those who are desirous of giving birth to it with, however, to avail themselves of the experience of some long-established societies of the same kind; and would be glad to receive through your miscellany the rules and regulations of any flourishing and harmonious institution.

Their design does not extend beyond the creation of a fund, to be augmented by annual subscription, for the purchase of books and periodical works, which are to be circulated among the members, and sold by auction every year, or every two years.

Probably, from twenty to forty subscribers might be united, and be willing to pay a guinea or a guinea and a half per annum; besides an extra guinea or two guineas each, on admission, to make the first purchases.

We have heard of subscriptions at so low a rate as half-a guinea per annum; but we fear the necessary advances in the price of books, in common with every other article of luxury or necessity, must render such subscriptions very ineffectual to the purpose, and unsatisfactory to the subscribers.

We do not aspire to the dignity of a permanent library, fearing that our numbers are insufficient to effect such an establishment: the history, however, of what has been done by others may probably stimulate us in time to entertain higher views.

As I believe that no periodical work is so generally adopted in Book-Societies of every description as the Monthly Magazine, I consider it the most proper vehicle through which to circulate this enquiry. Some of the intelligent members of those Societies may be induced, not only to send to you a copy of the regulations which they have found by experience to reconcile

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every jarring interest, but they may also perhaps, add such practical observations as are applicable to the formation of new societies, in all the variety of circumstance in which they may arise.

I am convinced that if the successful plans of various Book-Societies were exhibited to the public, through the medium of your widely circulated Miscellany, they would not only instruct and direct me and my neighbours in the formation of the society which we have contemplated, but the Monthly Magazine would, in that way, be the means of giving existence to innumerable other literary and reading institutions, in every part of the United Kingdom.

The obligations of the public would thus be increased towards a work which has been so long conspicuous for its utility, and which will doubtless long continue to be the focus of communication among the lovers of truth, science, and literature.

Newport,
June 6, 1806.

J. R. SIMPSON, M. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS highly gratified by an article in your last number with the signature of Mr. Pytches, member for Sudbury, announcing the writer to have been "fifteen years engaged in the compilation of a New Dictionary of the English Language," and explaining a few of the peculiarities which the plan of his undertaking will embrace. It is to be regretted that that gentleman has not entered a little more detailedly into his design, but I shall beg leave to trouble you with short remarks on some of the heads which he has touched upon.

With regard to the final *k* after *c*, which has long been a moot point in orthography, I confess that the case has, in its merits, always appeared to me to be the most simple in the world. In polysyllables, doubling a consonant is the effectual way of throwing the accent upon the preceding vowel; and

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and it is upon this principle that we write "offered" and "referred," profited" and "omitted," with a vast number of other words. It is curious that C, having the very form of an ancient Greek sigma, ever came to be appropriated to the expression of the same sound as K; but as this is the case at present, it seems to be frequently (and perhaps, from the superior elegance and lightness of its shape, justly) preferred for that purpose. Now when the last syllable is *unaccented*, only *one* final consonant is required; and the *c* is taken: both *c* and *k* being adopted in monosyllables.* In final variations or additions however, beginning with a vowel before which *c* would regularly have the sound of *s*, *k* is properly interposed; as in "physicked:" except when *s* is the sound wanted, as in "physician;" and any such resource being of course unnecessary with those vowels upon which *c* has alone the force of *k*, as in "physical." Yet though *c* may be eligibly preferred to *k* when the matter is indifferent, the use of it in "sceptic" seems contrary to all analogy of pronunciation.

This then appears the ground of determination; that (generally speaking) an accented syllable requires a double, and an unaccented a single consonant: which will help us likewise in deciding on the second class of words mentioned by Mr. Pytches in the same paragraph. Etymology here is not the paramount guide; we must consult the genius of our own language, for the benefit of those who know no other. Let us give therefore, as in the former case, a double consonant to *short* monosyllables, as "edge;"† and to accented syllables, as "alledge, pidgeon:" and a single one to unaccented syllables, as "college, knowlege."

Attention to pronunciation, and to the division of syllables, would alone be sufficient to make the elision very improper in "chargeable, manageable," &c.; and perspicuity requires it to be avoided in "singeing," the participle of "sing."

In subjects of this nature, as well as in a thousand others, a simplification of principles will extricate us from many embarrassments. Thus an application of the

rule above-stated, of single consonants for unaccented and double for accented syllables, would lead us to write "bridewell, waterfal, dunghil, handful, foretell, miscall."

I am afraid that it is my own fault in not very clearly perceiving whether Mr. Pytches intends, in *any* case, to give the detailed pronunciation. I shall speak on this subject below.

Much certainly remains to be done in lexicography, even after the labours of Johnson. His definitions, and sometimes his etymologies, are ridiculous; and the former are often made the vehicles of his absurd or odious prejudices, attachments, and antipathies. I was somewhat surprised lately to find "laudanum" stated by him to be "a *cant* word, from *laudo*, Latin." I do not know its derivation, but I doubt this assertion.—His stating "*due*" to be the "*participle of owe*," seems also strangely uncouth. This reminds one of the standing joke at school: "How is *fui* formed from *sum*?—By changing *sum* into *fui*." To say that "*due*" has the exact sense appropriate to a regular participle of "*owe*," may be reasonable; but to give it as the actual participle itself, is quite another affair.*—In his definitions, any person looking for information will sometimes find only "confusion worse confounded:" thus his *explanation* of "network" ("any thing reticulated or decussated at equal distances, with interstices between the intersections") has long been laughed at; as his definitions of "patriot, pensioner, whig," and some others, have been detested. In addition to these, his petty partialities and aversions are occasionally expressed to the exclusion of every thing rational: thus "club" is defined "an assembly of good fellows meeting under certain conditions," and "foxhunter, a man whose chief ambition is to show his bravery in hunting foxes;" while, with ostentatious humility, he gives "lexicographer" as "a harmless drudge that busies himself in tracing the original, and detailing the signification of words."

On these grounds, Sir, much good may be confidently anticipated from the circumstance of a gentleman of learning and

* "Disc" is sometimes, perhaps rather affectedly, thus spelt. There is also "zinc."

† Long monosyllables require to be treated otherwise, as "age." It is hardly necessary to mention, that the expressions "long" and "short" are here used with respect to quantity.

* The established irregular formations either Latin or English, as of "*sum*" or "*am*," are of no force in this instance: as they have been universally acknowledged; which "*due*" from "*owe*" certainly never was, nor even perhaps thought of till brought forward by Johnson.

of independant fortune having devoted so great a portion of his life to the study and illustration of the structure of our language; and this confidence derives considerable increase from the liberal mode in which he intends to publish the result of his labours. Lexicography, especially on the enlarged scale which Mr. Pytches proposes, is perhaps a subject on which it may be said more truly than on any other (in the words of Junius), "every man can contribute something to the common stock, and no man's contribution should be rejected." I sometimes dabble a little in the inferior departments of philology myself; and the reception with which you have occasionally honoured my trifles, has induced me to venture the above observations. In addition to these, the candid and condescending manner in which Mr. Pytches invites communications of every nature on the subject of his plan, encourages me further to submit to that gentleman's consideration the following extensions of it. I am conscious that, from the long period which its formation and execution have occupied (so far exceeding the "*nonum prematur in annum*" of Horace), it might appear absurd to suggest any thing radical in this respect; but the objects which I have in view are of comparatively humble consideration, requiring little more than the manual labour of brief insertions.

So much has been lately done in the way of pronouncing-dictionaries, and in projects for reducing the sounds of our words to a perfect graphic delineation, that perhaps a dictionary of magnitude can hardly any longer be considered as complete without embracing in its scope something of this kind. This should be done, of course, without at all entering into detailed statements on the subject under particular words, as in Walker's dictionary; but merely by giving each properly characterised, adding also such varied or doubtful instances as might seem worthy of that notice. These pronunciations might be introduced rather as a register of the general usage at the time when the Dictionary appeared, than as a dogmatical standard: which possibly is almost all that can be strictly accomplished even by the definitions, in either this or any other undertaking of the same nature; for I suspect that words are continually, though unperceivedly, tending to variations in both their sound and their meaning. I troubled you a short time since with a scheme of the vowels, which could perhaps be found useful in forming a more simplified classi-

fication of them in such a view, than has hitherto been adopted;* and I have in contemplation something of the same sort with respect to the consonants, which I shall submit to you at a future day. Much, I think, might be done toward representing the pronunciation, by merely an appropriate division of the syllables in that view; thus, after observing (as I have expressed on another occasion) that "unaccented syllables are only *diminutives* of accented ones," it seems to me that nothing more would be necessary in the following two words for instance, than to make the division and place the accent: "sep'-ar-ate, arc'-hit-ect."

The other point which I have to take the liberty of suggesting to Mr. Pytches, is of not quite so easy explanation. It may be stated as follows. Johnson distinguishes the different significations of each word by the numbers 1, 2, 3, &c.:—now to the word that is used for defining another, it might be useful to add a numerical reference, pointing out which of its senses the explanatory word is to be taken in. I do not say that this would always be important, nor always of much apparent utility; but this is equally true with respect to the definitions themselves of a vast number of words, which, being the simplest that are applied to their respective significations, serve more to perplex the lexicographer than to assist his readers: yet it might give an air of method, and occa-

* In the Number of this Magazine published on the 1st of February last, pages 9 to 16; and the *additions and corrections* to that communication, in page 132 of the next Number. I may take this opportunity of making the following further additions:—In the Table in pages 10 and 11, in the vacant division of column XIII. on the line numbered 15, insert "feod?": which will make it necessary, in the Abstract I. (page 16), in the line denoted by "u," to add "eo;" and in the Abstract II. in the line denoted by "eo," to add "u." I had this instance fully in my mind at the time of drawing up the Table, but was misled (as I now think it) by the statement of Perry; who gives "feod, feodal, and feodary," as (in the characters which I have used) "fèd, fédal, and fédary." I have since, however, met with authority which I think better than his, for the sound which I now assign.—There may also be introduced in the division of column III. on the line numbered 7 (besides the word "plaster," which I have mentioned among the former additions), the reference "32;" and in the 32nd line of that column, the surname of "Pitcairn?"

sionally contribute to precision. I merely state the hint; in what extent it should be applied, is matter for future consideration: perhaps only the principal explanatory word of each definition would be the object of it. I will just give one or two instances at random.—“Affectionate” is, in its third sense, defined by “tender:” now on turning to “tender” it will be seen, that its *fifth* sense alone (namely, “compassionate, anxious for another’s good”) is referable to the purpose of such an explanation; after “tender” therefore, in the third definition of “affectionate,” I would insert in a parenthesis the figure “(5).” In the same manner “tender,” in its third sense, is defined by “emasculate” as the participle of “to emasculate;” which, as will be seen on referring to this latter word, is applicable in only its *second* sense (“to effeminate, to weaken, to vitiate by unmanly softness”) to such a definition: after “emasculate” therefore, in the third definition of “tender,” I would add “(2).” So also “comfort,” in its first explanation, is defined (among other words) by “countenance;” under which word it may be seen that its *sixth* sense alone (“patronage, appearance of favour, appearance on any side, support”) is applicable for that purpose: after the word “countenance” therefore, in the first definition of “comfort,” I would insert “(6).” I repeat that I give this as only a hint, but am firmly convinced of the utility of its judicious execution.*

One word more, Sir, and I will close this letter. If Mr. Pytches has access to the volumes of your Magazine, I would beg leave to refer him to vol. 16, page 519 (in the Number published January 1st, 1804), for a short article under my usual signature of Σ, in which I took some pains on a *mathematical* exposition of a phrase which Johnson has left in his usual slovenly neglect.

32, Henry-street,
Penton-ville.

M. SMART.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WILL you permit an old correspondent to make a few remarks on a new one? I allude to Mr. Pytches.

That so many persons eminent in glossology are occupied in compiling new dictionaries of the English tongue, cannot

* The supplemental figures thus introduced should of course refer to the definitions as numbered in the same work, and not in Johnson’s.

but be welcome intelligence to the public: our language will be enriched, diffused, perpetuated by the very effort.

In his printed letter to the Princess Royal (Hamburg 1797), Sir Herbert Croft announced, that in 1793 he had already collected more than twenty thousand sound words, not noticed by Dr. Johnson. Mr. Booth’s Introduction to an Analytical Dictionary is about to encounter national criticism. Your Magazine (vol. xxi. p. 385) proclaims the similar enterprize of Mr. Pytches.

Whether all these gentlemen will do well to re-publish the entire Dictionary of Johnson, with distinct variations and interpolations; or whether the modest example of Mr. Mason, in providing only a supplement to Johnson, ought not rather to be followed, may contentedly be left to the decision of the booksellers. Johnson’s Dictionary is so universally stationed in our libraries, that a comprehensive supplement will probably be found more marketable than a revised edition. Johnson’s is a dictionary of fine verbiage merely; the technical language of common life is too sparingly recorded, and the novel nomenclature of science is wholly to incorporate.

Your correspondent Mr. Pytches, who during fifteen years has been employed in amassing additional materials, must no doubt rival, or surpass, Sir Herbert Croft in his stock of unrecorded words. But he announces peculiarities in the literal notation of them; and projects several changes of spelling, for which he has not assigned satisfactory reasons. These schemes of novation deserve a deliberate discussion. Let us enquire concerning each of the general rules which he has promulgated.

Mr. Pytches proposes to retain the *u* indiscriminately in *labor*, *favour*, *honour*, &c. There are so many phrases in our language where the noun and verb are liable to be confounded, that, by introducing distinct spellings, a greater perspicuity of style could be attained. Omit therefore the *u* in *honour*, *favour*, *labor*, when they are substantives; and retain the *u* when they are verbs, *to favour*, *to labour*, *to honour*. Words deriving from the verb should retain the *u*, as *honourable*, *favourable*; words deriving from the substantive should omit the *u*, as *laborious*, *favourless*.

II. Mr. Pytches projects to spell *governor*, *translator*, *actor*; yet he would spell *defender*, *commander*, *performer*. The termination *er*, not *or*, is the English formative syllable: from *to bake*, *baker*;

baker; from *to brew*, *brewer*. Consequently, from *to govern*, *governor*; from *to translate*, *translator*; from *to act*, *actor*. Wherever the verb, whence such substantives masculine are formed, pre-exists in the language, the termination ought to be in *er*, as Middleton, Lardner, and the heterodox scholars of the last age always wrote; but where no verb pre-exists, those substantives which are imported directly from the Latin, may with propriety retain their Latin termination, *orator*, *perturbator*, *prator*. Those substantives from the French, where no verbal etymon pre-exists in our language, such as *author*, *chancellor*, *ambassador*, may also fitly be spelled with *or*. An observance of the same uniform analogical formation of the male agent from the verb, may be recommended in all cases: from *to beg*, *begger*, not *beggar*; from *to lie*, *lyer*, not *liar*; from *to pave*, *paver*, not *paviour*.

III. Mr. Pytches wisely intends to omit the *d* in *alledge*, *colledge*, *knowledge*, *pidgeon*: but why does he intend retaining it in *judgement*? This *d* is not only a cumbersome deformity, but an ignorant violation of etymology.

IV. Mr. Pytches is for effacing the *k* in *musick*, *critick*, *mathematicks*. Surely the *c*, not the *k*, ought to be effaced. (1) These words are derived from the Greek, in which language these is no *c*: this letter is an unmeaning intrusion. (2) To the argument from etymology may be added an argument from the general usage of Europe: all the nations speaking gothic dialects borrow their words directly from the Greek, and not through the medium of a Latin translation of such words; thus *musik*, *critik*, *mathematik*, *logik*, are words common to all the Gothic nations:—why should Britain depart from the family-rule? (3) There is a further argument from universal grammar: the *c* is so vitious a letter, that it impedes and postpones the acquisition of the art of reading more than any other in the alphabet. It stands sometimes for *s*, as in *rice*, *price*, *chaise*; sometimes for *ts*, as in *rich*, *much*, *cherry*; sometimes for *k*, as in *card*, *cenotaph*, *canobite*, *chimera*, *chemistry*, *cold*, *cucumber*. It is important therefore to the facilitation of acquirement, and consequently to the diffusion of our language, that the *c* should be progressively disused, where it stands for *k*, or for *s*.

There is some slight etymological pretext for retaining the *c* in *public*, *colic*, and other words which come to us from the Latin; but in Saxon words, such as *brik*,

stik, *thik*, *bak*, *stak*, *flak*, the eye would sooner be accustomed to part with the *c* than with the *k*. Why not substitute, in all cases, to the barbarous, hybrid, tautologous termination *ck*, a termination in the single consonant *k*?

V. Mr. Pytches talks of including compound epithets, such as *giddy beaded*, *taste-pleasing*, *sun-resisting*; and of excluding the compounds formed by means of the adjectives *well* and *ill*. There is no ground assigned for this distinction. *Well-pleasing* may be a silly pleonasm, but it is a compound epithet; *ill-favoured* may be a bull, but it is a compound epithet. All compound epithets are superfluous in a dictionary; they increase its bulk, not its explanatory value.

VI. Mr. Pytches undertakes to retrieve many eminently useful words. Among these he reckons *solute*. The Latin infinitive *solvere* has *solutus* for its participle: we may say *to solve*, and, if we want the participial adjective, we may say the *solute* salt or the *solved* salt suspended in sea-water; but we cannot say *to solute*: this would be like saying *to mistaken*, for *to mistake*. He who fancies that etymology depends on conjecture, must not strive to appretiate the purity of words.

VII. Mr. Pytches says that many of the antique words of Chaucer will be admitted into his dictionary. Is antiqueness to constitute the claim to admission? If so, he undertakes both a glossary and a dictionary. Is the repetition of these words by Spenser and Milton to constitute the claim to admission? If so, it was needless to notice the authority of Chaucer, which is to weigh as nothing. He further says, that many of the novel words of Dr. Johnson will be omitted in this dictionary. Be it so. But he ought not to emunerate, among words that have "neither the prescription of any age, nor of any author, nor of any language," *obambulation*, *claudicate*, *collineation*, which are needless, but not impure, words.

The late Dr. Geddes left an interleaved copy of Johnson's Dictionary, in which he had inserted in their proper places such omitted words, chiefly gleaned from the oriental travellers, as his peculiar line of study led him progressively to collect. Who possesses this valuable supplementary matter? Will Mr. Pytches be its editor? this would be rendering a great service to our language.

I remain, Sir, &c.

The Author of Desultory Comments
on Mason's Supplement.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTER from MR. JOHN RAGSDALE,
containing an ACCOUNT of COLLINS
the POET; the ORIGINAL of which
was communicated by the Rev. —
BOWE, Vicar of CHILDWALL, Nov.
13, 1798.

Hill street, Richmond in Surry,

"SIR, July 1783.

"YOUR favour of the 30th June I did not receive till yesterday. The person who has the care of my house in Bond-street, expecting me there every day, did not send it to Richmond, or I would have answered sooner. As you express a wish to know every particular, however trifling, relating to Mr. William Collins, I will endeavour (so far as can be done by a letter) to satisfy you. There are many little anecdotes which tell well enough in conversation, but would be tiresome for you to read or me to write, so shall pass them over. I had formerly several scraps of his poetry, which were suddenly written on particular occasions. These I lent among our acquaintance, who were never civil enough to return them; and being then engaged in extensive business, I forgot to ask for them, and they are lost: all I have remaining of his are about twenty lines, which would require a little history to be understood, being written on trifling subjects. I have a few of his letters, the subjects of which are chiefly on business; but I think there are in them some flights which strongly mark his character, for which reason I preserved them. There are so few of his intimates now living, that I believe I am the only one who can give a true account of his family and connections. The principal part of what I write is from my own knowledge, or what I have heard from his nearest relations.

"His father was not the manufacturer of hats, but the vender. He lived in a genteel style at Chichester, and, I think, filled the office of mayor more than once; he was pompous in his manner, but at his death he left his affairs rather embarrassed. Colonel Martyn, his wife's brother, greatly assisted his family, and supported Mr. William Collins at the University, where he stood for a fellowship, which to his great mortification he lost, and which was his reason for quitting that place, at least that was his pretext. But he had other reasons: he was in arrears to his bookseller, his tailor, and other tradesmen. But, I believe, a desire to partake of the dissipation and gaiety of London was his principal motive. Colonel Martyn was at

this time with his regiment; and Mr. Payne, a near relation, who had the management of the Colonel's affairs, had likewise a commission to supply the Collins's with small sums of money. The Colonel was the more sparing in this order, having suffered considerably by Alderman Collins, who had formerly been his agent, and forgetting that his wife's brother's cash was not his own, had applied it to his own use. When Mr. Wm. Collins came from the University, he called on his cousin Payne gaily dressed, and with a feather in his hat; at which his relation expressed surprise, and told him his appearance was by no means that of a young man who had not a single guinea he could call his own. This gave him great offence; but remembering his sole dependence for subsistence was in the power of Mr. Payne, he concealed his resentment: yet could not refrain from speaking freely behind his back, and saying he thought him a d—d dull fellow, though indeed this was an epithet he was pleased to bestow on every one who did not think as he would have them. His frequent demands for a supply obliged Mr. Payne to tell him he must pursue some other line of life, for he was sure Colonel Martyn would be displeased with him for having done so much. This resource being stopped, forced him to set about some work, of which his History of the Revival of Learning was the first; and for which he printed proposals (one of which I have), and took the first subscription-money from many of his particular friends: the work was begun, but soon stood still. Both Dr. Johnson and Mr. Lingham are mistaken when they say the Translation of Aristotle was never begun: I know the contrary, for some progress was made in both, but most in the latter. From the freedom subsisting between us, we took the liberty of saying any thing to each other. I one day reproached him with idleness; when, to convince me my censure was unjust, he shewed me many sheets of his translation of Aristotle, which he said he had so fully employed himself about as to prevent him calling on many of his friends so frequently as he used to do. Soon after this he engaged with Mr. Manby, a bookseller on Ludgate-hill, to furnish him with some Lives for the Biographia Britannica, which Manby was then publishing. He shewed me some of the Lives in embryo, but I do not recollect that any of them came to perfection. To raise a present subsistence, he set about writing his Odes; and having a general invitation to my house, he frequently

passed whole days there, which he employed in writing them, and as frequently burning what he had written after reading them to me: many of them which pleased me I struggled to preserve, but without effect; for pretending he would alter them, he got them from me, and thrust them into the fire. He was an acceptable companion every where; and among the gentlemen who loved him for his genius, I may reckon the Doctors Armstrong, Barrowby, and Hill, Messrs. Quin, Garrick, and Foote, who frequently took his opinion on their pieces before they were seen by the public. He was particularly noticed by the geniuses who frequented the Bedford and Slaughter's coffee-houses. From his knowledge of Garrick, he had the liberty of the scenes and green room, where he made diverting observations on the vanity and false consequence of that class of people; and his manner of relating them to his particular friends was extremely entertaining. In this manner he lived with and upon his friends, until the death of Colonel Martyn, who left what fortune he died possessed of unto him and his two sisters. I fear I cannot be certain as to dates, but believe he left the University in the year 43. Some circumstances I recollect make me a most certain he was in London that year; but I will not be so certain of the time he died, which I did not hear of till long after it happened. When his health and faculties began to decline, he went to France, and after to Bath, in hope his health might be restored, but without success. I never saw him after his sister removed him from Mr. Donnal's mad-house at Chelsea, to Chichester, where he soon sunk into a deplorable state of idiotism, which, when I was told, shocked me exceedingly; and even now the remembrance of a man for whom I had a particular friendship, and in whose company I have passed so many pleasant happy hours, gives me a severe shock. Since it is in consequence of your own request, Sir, that I write this long farrago, I expect you will overlook all inaccuracies. I am, Sir,

Your very humble servant,
Mr. Wm. Hymers, JOHN RAGSDALE.
Queen's College, Oxford.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SLAVE TRADE.

ONE object, and a very great one, for which the writer of this wished to see the present Ministry in office, is obtained: the late Bill against the Slave-Trade. This I conceive to be pre-eminently honourable to those of the Ministry

who so decidedly supported it. It seems to me as a triumph of just, firm, generous principle; a triumph of *humanity* and *right* over all selfish considerations. It proves at the same time, I think, that if this were not done long before, the cause rested here, that the former Minister was less disposed to resign his situation or his influence, by supporting this great point to which he had pledged himself.

INHUMANITY TO ANIMALS.

I doubt I have the greatest cause to lament this great and increasing vice, one of the worst and most disgraceful to human nature, and the source of outrage and violence from man to man.

Should a Bill be again brought into Parliament for restraining wanton cruelty to animals, though it has lost a most able, eloquent, and benevolent promoter of it in the House of Commons, it will find friends there whose hearts and whose power resemble his. And if it passes that house, and goes consequently into the other, it will find those who regard virtue as nobility, and benevolence as the fairest and most lovely feature of virtue. It will find the Chancellor, Lord Erskine, such as he was in the House of Commons, —Erskine indeed still.

The present statutes do not meet the evil, as by judicial decision they are regarded as only punishing it when done to injure the owner; and whatever reason there was to think that it is punishable as a misdemeanour at common law, where publicly committed, the hope that it would be so considered no longer exists; and if it did, it would not reach acts of undoubted and excessive cruelty, unless publicly committed.

As benevolence has been lately shown by the legislature from man to man, without confinement to colour, this encourages the expectation that it will be shewn to the animals, who owe their being to the same infinitely good Creator; who contribute to the comfort of man, some of them most eminently, (the dog, the horse, the cow, and the sheep especially); and whose happiness or misery so much depends on his conduct toward them.

PROPERTY-TAX.

However necessary the tax may be, I cannot think it either necessary or just that it should press as hard on a mere life interest, and that perhaps dependant on a profession or business, as upon an income arising from a fee-simple, of which the holder has the absolute disposal; nor that it should act in the same proportion on an income of 300l. a year as 40,000l. a year,

year, by taking a tenth of each: a pressure, which on the 40,000l. ought to be insensible, but on the 300l. will probably interfere with the necessary provision for a family, or for contingencies, and may drive the individual and his family from a peaceful dwelling in the country, to lodgings where they can get them. I own I am a friend to a progressive tax, and at an high and encreasing rate of progression during war, according to incomes above 1000l. a year; still however distinguishing whether it be an income from an absolutely disposable capital; from a mere life-interest, though fixed; or, worst of all, a doubly uncertain interest, as depending on life and on employment. If you encourage me, Mr. Editor, I would propose a scale of such tax adapted to war-establishment, and another to peace-establishment. On the scale for peace, the rate of difference upon great incomes would, in my idea, be not near so strong; but in war, and such a war, and originating as this did, I cannot see that the distinctions and comforts of *elevated* rank are so great an object as the necessary comfort of *all* ranks; nor that it is any honourable distinction, or ought to be any comfort, to elevated rank and opulence, to bear no more proportion of such great burthen than persons of the smallest fortune: though the tax may crush the one, and not even superficially graze the other. I cannot think (and would hardly believe it to be the language of a man of great experience, and whom the public esteemed and loved for his benevolence; yet more than this, admired him for his genius), that if the tax drive a man from the first floor to the second, from the second to the garret, it will yet do, so long as it does not drive him out of the cellar. Were a man of 15,000l. a year estate taxed, during the war, half his income, if he has not been strangely improvident indeed (and if he were, he would not continue in possession of this income), how would such a tax affect his comforts in comparison? It may be difficult to make such a tax at once sufficiently productive, and tolerably equal in its pressure; but it is a difficulty toward the conquest of which it would not be the part of a wise and good ministry to neglect making the earliest and the nearest approximation. The times, it is to be hoped, are passed for ever when a nation, stupid and insensible to their own necessities and distress, could admire and worship opulence and station, not for a readiness to partake of the pressure of that burthen (which, while so heavy on the community, should be light upon none),

but for keeping itself comparatively unaffected by it.

Great fortunes might still remain great, and their relative proportion to each other in the scale of property be in a degree preserved by a progressive tax on income. But during such a war as this, if the men of 5000l. of 10,000l. 20,000l. 40,000l. per annum, should find their income, after payment of the tax, considerably less different from each other than at present, is there any thing in this comparable to the individual and national evil of the tax as it now stands.

19 May, 1806.

C. LOFFT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OBSERVING, in the last number of your Magazine, that your correspondent W. J. J. is anxious to know which are the most advantageous colours to paint any frame intended for the preservation of tender plants, so as to collect in the greatest quantity the heat of the sun, and retain it to the benefit of the plants. —Without exactly intending to answer the above queries, I have taken the liberty, through the medium of your Miscellany, to advert to the power which the colour of black seems to possess in a superior degree to any other, of absorbing the heat of the rays of the sun. Thus, I presume, it would be advantageous in horticulture, to paint the inside of any cucumber-frame, or perhaps green-house, perfectly black; by which means the rays of the sun would fall upon the darkened parts of the depository in which the plants are set, and by this mode of facilitating the conducting of caloric to the tender plants it is likely their growth would be considerably hastened. If this mode of conducting caloric to a given place be correct, it is highly probable that a similar advantage might be obtained by blackening the walls to which fruit trees of all kinds are nailed, which would in all likelihood tend to ripen the fruit more equally than what we usually perceive to be the case.

These suggestions might be easily put to the test of experiment, by placing pieces of black cloth behind a part of the newly-formed fruit of any tree when fixed to a wall, and white cloth to the other part of the fruit of the same tree, and in a similar situation; when there is ground to believe that the fruit corresponding to the black cloth will be more equally ripened, and also much sooner brought to a state of perfection. I remain your humble servant,
Blackburn, 13 May, 1806. J. BARLOW.

For the Monthly Magazine.

NEGLECTED BIOGRAPHY.

MARTIN BENSON, BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER.

IN the Monthly Magazine, vol. xii., p. 196, is inserted an epitaph on Bishop Benson's monument in Gloucester cathedral, with an inquiry after particulars of that pious prelate. In answer to that inquiry the following brief sketch is communicated.

Martin Benson was educated at Westminster school, whence he was elected to Christ Church, Oxford, of which college he became student, and took there his degrees in arts. After his entering into holy orders, he attended Lord Pomfret on his travels as his tutor. On his return he was appointed chaplain to King George II., and preferred to a prebendal stall in the cathedral of Salisbury, the archdeaconry of Berks. and the rectory of Bleachley, in Buckinghamshire. Afterwards he obtained a prebend in Durham cathedral. When the King visited the University of Cambridge, in 1730, Mr. Benson was created doctor in divinity. By the interest of Theophilus Earl of Huntingdon, to whom he had been tutor, he was advanced to the bishopric of Gloucester, and consecrated Jan. 19, 1734, being permitted to hold his prebend of Durham in commendam. He died August 30, 1752. Bishop Benson was a man of considerable abilities and unaffected piety. Hearing of the serious turn of George Whitfield, he took notice of him, and ordained him at Gloucester; but he was afterwards sorry enough for what he had done.* The Bishop has in print a Sermon on the thirtieth of January, preached before the House of Lords.

ABRAHAM FLETCHER.

At Little Broughton, in Cumberland, was born, in 1714, Abraham Fletcher, a self-taught mathematician of considerable merit. His father was a tobacco-pipe maker, and had also a small estate, on which, with his trade, he was barely enabled to live, and bring up his family, without their becoming burthensome to the parish. It is not certain that his son Abraham was ever sent to any school. We mention it only on the authority of

* The proprietor of the Monthly Magazine is in possession of the original correspondence of Benson and Whitfield, which he intends at an early period to insert in this Miscellany.

common report, that, very early in life, before he was able to do any work, his parents once spared him for three weeks, to attend a school in the village, where youth were taught at the rate of a shilling for the quarter. If this report be well-founded, all the education he ever had that was paid for cost three pence. By some means or other, however, he learned to read; and before he had arrived to manhood, he had also learned to write. With these humble attainments to set out with, it does him infinite honour, that at length, by dint of industry alone, Abraham Fletcher became a man of science and a man of learning. He was of a thinking, inquisitive mind; and having taught himself arithmetic, in preference to any other science, only because he met with a book of arithmetic and no other, for the same reason he applied himself to mathematical investigations. Whatever he attempted, he attempted with all his might, and pursued with unwearied diligence. In the day-time he was employed in husbandry, or in making pipes; and at night eagerly betook himself to work the theorems (which word he long used to pronounce the-ōr-ems,) on which, during the day, he had been intensely ruminating. Often has he sat up all night, delineating diagrams, to the serious grief of his parents, who considered only the apparent unprofitableness of such pursuits, and the certain loss of the lump or two of candle coal incurred by his lucubrations. Hardly ever, even in the subsequent and more prosperous periods of his life, did he aspire to any thing beyond a rush-light. The parents, contented in their ignorance, felt no ambition to have their son pass through life otherwise than they had done, in the midst of hard work and hard fare; and as his midnight studies and abstractedness of mind seemed not to them likely to qualify him either to work more or to eat less, they thought it their duty, and for his interest, to discountenance and discourage his passion for theorems: his books and his slate were hid, and he was double-tasked with labour. It was this poor man's fate to begin and continue through life his pursuit after knowledge under almost every possible disadvantage: yet difficulties and discouragements seemed but to increase his ardour. We remember his relating, many years ago, with vast self-complacence and satisfaction, a device he had formed, by which he flattered himself he should be permitted

permitted to stick to his studies without interruption, at his few intervals of leisure. He married early; and his wife, adopting the opinions and maxims of his parents, was no friend to studies which appeared to her little likely to lead to any thing that might help to feed and clothe themselves or their children. Over his house of one room there was a kind of loft, or boarded floor, (in Cumberland called a *bauks*,) which, however, had neither a door, window, nor stairs. Hither, by means of a single rope, which he always drew up after him, he mounted, with his book and slate: and here he went through Euclid. We are conscious our anecdote is but simple; yet it is not insignificant.

At about the age of thirty even his wife began to be persuaded that learning, according to the old saying, may sometimes be a substitute for house and land, and she consented to his relinquishing his manual labours, and to set up as a schoolmaster. For several years he was a teacher of mathematics of considerable reputation, and many respectable young men were his pupils. Still pursuing knowledge wherever knowledge was to be found, Abraham Fletcher became a botanist as well as a mathematician: but he studied the properties rather than the classification of plants, and made many experiments to ascertain their medical virtues. Few men, it is believed, have lately made a greater proficiency than he did in this (now perhaps too much neglected) department of science; and he was soon qualified to commence doctor, as well as schoolmaster. It is true, indeed, he practised chiefly, if not solely, with decoctions, or diet-drinks; yet with these he either did perform, or got the reputation of performing, many extraordinary cures: and he had no small practice.

To regularly-bred physicians many of his nostrums, if they knew them, we are aware, would appear simple and insignificant. Charlevoix, we remember, in his History of Canada, speaking of some nation of Indians, naturally mentions their diseases, and their modes of cure, which, like Mr. Fletcher's, were attempted principally, if not wholly, by simple preparations of plants: and he adds on the occasion, "All this I know will appear perfectly ridiculous to the faculty in Europe: but they may permit me to make one observation only on the subject, not undeserving of their attention; which is, that these

Pow-wawwers of Canada perform as many and as difficult cures as are performed by all the medical science of Europe."

Dr. Fletcher (if we may be permitted to dignify him,) was particularly famed for his skill and success in hypochondriacal cases; and had he been as able to describe as he was to relieve and to cure such cases, many things in this way are known to have occurred in the course of his practice to which even the most learned might have attended with advantage.

If our object in this humble biographical sketch was only to write an eulogy, we should suppress a circumstance in the character of Abraham Fletcher, which Dr. Johnson, in his Life of Dryden, has taught us is little likely to "do him honour in the present age." Like Dryden, like Mr. John Henderson, of Pembroke College, Oxford, and like many other eminent men of unquestionable abilities and talents, Fletcher put great confidence in the prognostications of judicial astrology; and what is more extraordinary, many of his predictions were wonderfully fulfilled! In the margin of a book belonging to him, filled with astronomical calculations, an entry was also made of the planets' places in the zodiac at the birth of Abraham Fletcher, of Little Broughton; to which one George Bell, of Cockermouth, added the following observations: — "This gives, in fine, 78 years and 55 days. Near this period is a bad direction; it brings Saturnine griefs, especially such as proceed from cold, dry, and phlegmatic causes; and if Saturn be *Aureta*, it threateneth death." However unaccountable it may seem, certain it is that Dr. Fletcher died just when he had reached 78 years and 71 days.

The principles of the foregoing calculation are contained in the following scheme, which therefore may be amusing to such readers as understand astrology; though I am not to be classed in the number!

$\text{H } 21^{\circ} \text{ } \text{M. } \text{V. } 13^{\circ} \text{ } \text{V. } \text{♂ } 7^{\circ} \text{ } \text{M. } \odot$
 $27^{\circ} 22' \text{ } \text{♂ } 12^{\circ} \text{ } \text{♀ } 2^{\circ} \text{ } \text{M. } \text{♂ } 2^{\circ} \text{ } \text{V.}$
 The meridian was $30^{\circ} \text{ } \text{♂}$ and $2^{\circ} \text{ } \text{♂}$ was on the horizon of $54^{\circ} 35' \text{ } \text{N. L.}$ The direction alluded to by Mr. Bell is the ascendant to the square of Saturn.

These calculations, with every thing that may be deducible from them, I willingly leave to such readers as, like Messrs. Fletcher and Bell, may have been initiated into the mysteries of astrology. They afford another instance of the strength and weakness

weakness of the human understanding united in the same person.

Whoever has read the *Life of Pascal*, as written by his sister, Madame Perier, will recollect many particulars in it not unlike something here related of Abraham Fletcher. They were both of them distinguished in their respective ages and countries for uncommon knowledge; and the great secret by which they acquired so much knowledge was, that they were never idle.

It was much to Mr. Fletcher's credit, that, with all his attention to mere intellectual attainments, he never was inattentive to those duties which prudence had annexed to his station in life. He was not only a pattern of industry, but a pattern of economy, two virtues which have been well called the handmaids of Fortune; and hence he was enabled to leave to his large family not less than four thousand pounds, three thousand of which were of his own earning. By his wife Mary he had issue two sons and eight daughters, of whom only four of the latter are now living. He died on the 1st of January, 1793, aged, as is above stated, very nearly 78 years and a quarter.

The above interesting and very instructive memoir was written by the late worthy and learned Rev. Jonathan Boucher, vicar of Epsom; and to what he has related of Mr. Fletcher, it ought to be added, that this self-taught genius was the author of an excellent compendium of practical mathematics, in one large volume octavo, under the title of *The Universal Measurer*. It is, I believe, now out of print, and very scarce, but is well worthy of being republished for the use of tyros in mathematical studies.

J. WATKINS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

FACTS *relative to the* PRESENT CONDITION of the JEWS in FRANCE and GERMANY.

[Concluded from p. 406 of our last Number.]

THE Prussian Jews had during the last six years published a Journal in Hebrew, in which they attacked with argument and ridicule the reveries of the Talmud. This periodical work is to be revived at Dessau under a new form, and the title of *The Sulamite*, or a Journal for the Diffusion of Knowledge among the Jews, by MM. Fränkel, Wolf and Rundel.

The Jews have been reproached for undervaluing the female sex. In the daily-

prayers of the men is the following passage:—"Blessed be the Creator of Heaven and Earth for not having made me a woman;"—whilst the woman was taught to say with humility, "Blessed be thy name for having made me as I am."—They begin to repair this injury, especially at Berlin and at Hamburg, where there are many Jewesses whose education has been conducted with the greatest care, and who are distinguished by a union of virtue and learning. In Michael Berr's "Appeal to the Justice of Nations," there are some curious notes relative to this subject.

Some enlightened Jews do not approve of having schools exclusively appropriated to the children of their nation. It would undoubtedly be a powerful means towards effecting a complete political union, if they all frequented the schools and universities of the Christians; but the prejudices of the latter, by rejecting them, or at least attaching a kind of stigma to Judaism, induced them to establish separate schools in different towns and cities of Germany,—at Nuremberg, Furth, Breslau, Königsberg, &c. They have likewise such schools at Berlin, Frankfurt-on-the-Mayne, Dessau, Seezen, in particular for the education of poor children. They are almost all supported by voluntary contributions. The Regulations of these schools, and several elementary works expressly written for their use, have been printed. At Frankfurt-on-the-Mayne, M. Giesenheimer, uniting music with poetry, has printed for the scholars a collection of pieces in every way calculated to inspire virtuous sentiments.

In 1795 a society of Jews, for the most part young men, founded at Dessau a separate school for the children of their nation. They had to contend against a multitude of obstacles; but the protection of the Government, which approved of the statutes of that school, the success attending their mode of instruction, and the public and solemn examinations, caused the establishment to prosper. The founders addressed themselves to the benevolence of persons in easy circumstances, and received abundant succours, by means of which they were enabled to enlarge their plan. They have accordingly increased the number of the masters; and they are now preparing a fit place for the library. The pupils, whose number amounts to about one hundred, are under the direction of M. Fränkel; and a better choice could not well have been made.—

He is assisted by professors worthy of him ; among others, by the modest Tillich. In this school they follow the method of Pestalozzi, M. Olivier, formerly a colleague of Bafedow, and who has given us a learned Analysis of the system of languages, and of the manner of teaching them.

At Seezen, a town situate between Brunswick and Göttingen, a college was founded in 1801 for the children of the Jews, by M. Jacobsohn, who fills a high office in the service of the Duke of Brunswick, and enjoys the esteem of all ranks. He confided the direction of it to a man of learning and zeal, M. Schottländer, counsellor to the Landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt, who is engaged in writing a History of his Nation. There are ten professors, although the number of students does not yet amount to more than fifty ; but it daily increases. The arrangement of the building and the administration of the establishment may serve as models. There, as well as at Dessau, the children are distinguished by neatness and cleanliness, by good order, and an air of health and content. The poor are admitted gratis, and the others pay in proportion to their ability. They are taught the German, French, Hebrew, and Latin languages, geography, history, declamation, natural history, mathematics, technology, &c.—At Seezen they add to the above the Greek language and music ; and it is intended soon to establish a school of industry. Each student has a small plot of ground allotted to him, which he cultivates with his own hands ; and it is part of the plan of this school to wean them from commerce, the spirit of which is so deeply rooted among the Jews.

They communicate to the pupils here the elements of such knowledge as is necessary for every station in life, and the acquisition of which prepares the way for the development of the greatest talents, if they happen to be endowed therewith. I have admired the facility with which conversation was carried on between the professors and some of the pupils, though very young, in the French and Latin languages, and on various objects of instruction. I have likewise seen them, during their hours of recreation, solve very complicated arithmetical problems, and make mathematical demonstrations. Those details sufficiently evince the capacity and diligence of the pupils, who are all Jews, and of the professors, some of whom are Jews, and some Christians, and who live most amicably together. With respect to

such of the pupils as, from the inferiority of their talents, are rendered unfit for the pursuits of literature and the sciences, the Duke of Brunswick has lately taken some wise measures to facilitate to them the learning, and to ensure to them the free exercise, of arts and handicrafts.

On the front of the new synagogue for the College of Seezen it is proposed to have two hands joined together, with an inscription, the object of which is to remind Christians and Jews that they worship the same God.

Besides the ascetical books with which they are provided, M. Schottländer has compiled for the use of the students a Collection of Poems and Moral Precepts, taken from various authors. The Talmud, among other works, has been put under contribution for this purpose. M. Schottländer has inserted in his book Maimonides's Thirteen Fundamental Laws of the Jewish Faith ; a short and well-written History of the Hebrew Language ; the second canto of the Moyshade, an epic poem by Hartwig Vezelise, a Rabbi, lately deceased at Hamburg ; and other instructive and interesting pieces.

In Germany the most happy effects are expected to result from these schools of the Jews. They are unwearied in their endeavour to merit admission to a full participation of all civil rights. This has been granted them already in France.—But on the other side of the Rhine they have not been able to obtain the object of their wishes, notwithstanding the efforts of the learned and respectable M. Dohm.

There seems to be, however, a gradual approximation towards a better order of things. Already, through the zeal of Messrs. Jacobsohn and Breitenbach, twenty-six German princes have repaired an outrage done to humanity, by abolishing that infamous toll which put the Jews upon a level with cloven-footed animals.

In a German state on the right bank of the Rhine, the Government had been hesitating about the suppression of this toll, and even pretended to subject to it the Jews dwelling on the left side. But this determination was soon changed, when they were informed of the spirited conduct of M. Jambon St. André, the prefect of Mont Tonnere, who proposed, by way of reprisal, that the subjects of the German Prince (the Jews only excepted,) should be obliged to pay the same toll when they entered France.

Will it be believed, that in the 19th century there exists a republic where pub-
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lie opinion has so stigmatized the Jews, that they dare not, under pain of being insulted, enter the wide alleys which serve as a promenade to the Christians; and yet Frankfurt-on-the-Mayne is known to possess citizens estimable in every respect, and who no doubt will raise their voice for the purpose of putting an end to this injustice, less dishonourable to those who suffer it than to those who tolerate it. Will it be believed, that at Berlin, when a Jew has several sons, he cannot marry more than one of them. For the marriage of the second he must have permission from Government, the obtaining of which, always attended with expence, becomes progressively more difficult, if the application be about a third or a fourth. Formerly the bridegroom was obliged to purchase a certain quantity of faulty porcelain-ware of the royal manufactory. But let us hope that the epoch approaches when all the separate Jewish communities will be abolished;—when civil toleration, expiating the crimes of preceding generations, will call mankind without distinction to fulfil all the duties and enjoy all the rights of citizens.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS made during a recent TOUR through the UNITED STATES of AMERICA, by MR. R. DINMORE.
NO. IX.

[Continued from p. 398 of our last Number]

SOMERSET, situate on the Alleghany, is the capital of the county of that name. It was laid out about ten years back, and now contains about sixty houses, many of which are well built, and some handsomely. The land in the immediate vicinity of this town is good. We experienced a severe black-frost on the morning of the 27th of April, and were informed that no part of the year was free from frost. Town-lots of a quarter of an acre each sell for about four hundred dollars, and land in the neighbourhood at ten dollars per acre. The trees, which, after leaving Bedford, appeared stunted, leafless, and covered with a long gray hairy moss, here resumed their vigorous form and complete foliage. On leaving Somerset, every step we made introduced us into a lower altitude, a warmer climate, and a richer country. We had now but two other mountains to cross, the Laurel and the Chesnut, so called from the respective plants which nearly cover them. Horrible is the road across the Laurel-hill; and not much better that which leads

across the Chesnut-ridge. Having passed them, we entered on a comparatively level country, and intended to have slept at Greensburgh, the capital of Westmoreland county. The whole extent of mountainous country is somewhat about 220 miles. The importance of connecting the eastern with the western side of these mountains, I may have occasion in some future letter to enlarge upon. At present I shall only say, that it is fully understood by our legislators, the Senate of the United States having agreed to and sent to the House of Representatives a bill for their assent, appropriating fifty thousand dollars for rendering good this mountain-road. Observe this appropriation is not effected by any increased taxation, but arises out of monies in the public treasury.

By some accident we took a wrong course, and missed Greensburgh; and, as it was getting late and dark, were compelled to put-up at a team-house on the road's-side. It afforded but poor prospect of comfort. The windows were mostly broken; few of the doors were shut; and the wind whistled through the house. On entering it we found it contained many articles of good, and even handsome furniture. We were presently furnished with a brace of chickens, ham, tea, coffee, and cyder. We had but indifferent beds, and were all crowded into one room, the door of which would not shut, and the frames only of the windows were entire. To this house were attached one hundred and fifty acres of good land, of which however only twenty-five were cleared. The whole was valued at 1700 dollars.

As we were now but thirty miles from Pittsburg, we started early, hoping to get thither by dinner, but again missed our road, and wandered till noon before we discovered a tavern, which happily proved a very good one, where we speedily forgot the fatigues of the morning over a veal-cutlet and a bottle of Madeira. We passed Turtle Creek, celebrated for an action between the English and the Indians in 1754, and for the richness of the adjacent soil. The following fact will prove the rapid increase of the value of land, when well-chosen, in this country:—A few years back the Hon. Oliver Phelps, member of Congress for the state of New York, sold a large tract of land on this creek for five dollars currency per acre: it is now valued at ten dollars the acre.

The land continued rich till we got to Pittsburg. About seven miles before we got to that town we stopped to refresh ourselves

selves and horses, and found a person endeavouring to purchase a farm of about 1600 acres, for which he offered sixteen dollars the acre: how much was cleared I could not learn. About two miles from Pittsburg we suddenly descended, after having enjoyed from the brow of the hill a very rich and romantic scenery. The Alleghany flowing on the right of the road, and the Monongahala on the left, to their confluence, where they form the beautiful Ohio. The lands are extremely rich in the vicinity of Pittsburg, and are valued at ninety dollars per acre. But of Pittsburg at present I shall say no more: its importance demands at least one entire letter.

In this day's journey we met some of Mr. Trotter's waggons, going to Philadelphia with skins and dollars. This gentleman lives at Lexington in Kentucky, and is asserted to be the greatest retailer in the United States. In May 1804 he sent to Philadelphia 34,000 dollars worth of wet deer-skins. He goes thither twice a-year, and his cash-payments are estimated at 38,000 dollars annually. He is said to have paid for the carriage of his goods in the spring of 1804 between five and seven thousand dollars, and employed thirty-eight Pennsylvania waggons, which will carry on an average from 28 to 34 cwt. each. The team-horses of Pennsylvania are extremely good: they have usually five horses to a waggon. They are of a breed between the English hunter and cart-horse. Two hundred and fifty of these waggons are said to be constantly on the road between Philadelphia and Pittsburg. They generally are twenty-one days on the road, and receive about $5\frac{1}{4}$ dollars per cwt. It is computed that when the contemplated turnpike is finished, they will not be more than twelve days on the road, and carry for $3\frac{1}{2}$ dollars the cwt.; besides the advantage which will thus be afforded of a double market for flour, whiskey, hemp, flax, butter, cheese, &c., &c.

Those who know not this country would not believe me was I to mention the number of emigrants that annually pass through Pittsburg; I shall therefore for the present only say, that it forms a wonderful feature in the American character. It appears to me, however, that all European writers on this country write with a view to persuade to, or dissuade from emigration. The fact is, the base of our population is now as large as we need wish. Increase by foreign emigration cannot now be felt; yet with a

large and liberal policy we welcome every alien. And if to live under a Government anxious to do justice and to preserve peace,—to be subject to no other will than that of the majority,—to have the profits of his labour secure, and his right of opinion fully admitted,—will add to his happiness, here the emigrant may be happy. But a nation with a population of seven millions, which doubles itself every twenty years, can receive but small aid from emigration, as whoever will take the trouble of considering the number of vessels requisite to bring one hundred thousand persons from Europe will clearly see. It may, however, be a question, whether it would not be good policy for so populous a nation as England to encourage emigration in her subjects. Man increases in proportion to his means of procuring maintenance. Every increase of our population increases the demand for your manufactures, and consequently affords additional means of maintenance to the subjects of Great Britain. Of course emigration from your country to this, instead of diminishing your population, would increase the number of your labourers, the income and wealth of your nation.

I remain, Sir, your's, &c.

R. DINMORS.

Alexandria, Jan. 28, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM just returned from evening-prayer, much more satisfied in my mind than I was when I came home from morning-service; not that I have any cause to find fault with the composition of the prayers, the selection of the psalms and lessons, as I conceive nothing could have been done with more judgment and propriety;—my animadversions are principally directed against the former printers to the University of Oxford. His Majesty, in his Proclamation for the observance of this fast, amongst other things, calls us together to “send up our prayers and supplications to the Divine Majesty for obtaining pardon of our sins,” &c. and surely nothing could be more appropriate, more humiliating, or more judiciously chosen for the purpose, than that penitential-psalm of David, I mean the 51st, one of those appointed for the morning-service of this day. The 9th verse runs, or should run, thus: “Turn thy face from my sins, and put out all my misdeeds:” very proper language indeed for a penitent sinner to make use of, to deprecate the vengeance of his offended Maker;—but, when I heard the verse read

read thus, "Turn thy face from my sins, and put down all my misdeeds," I fancied my ears had deceived me; but upon examining the book, after service, which is a folio, printed in 1793, by Jackson and Dawson, of Oxford, for the University there, I found the verse literally as above stated. Such a palpable perversion of the meaning of a word would have been justly censured in any *profane* publication; but in a *religious* one, and in "The Book of Common-Prayer," too, it is really unpardonable; as the meanest capacity, in the common concerns of life, is well aware what an essential difference it would make between a creditor's *putting out*, or cancelling, his debtor's account,—and *putting down*, or augmenting, any thing thereto.

Give me leave, Sir, to point out an inaccuracy in another folio edition of the Book of Common-Prayer, (one of which is used by our parish-clerk,) printed also at Oxford, in 1768, by Wright and Gill. The former part of the last verse of the 55th psalm, in correct editions, runs thus: "The *blood-thirsty* and deceitful men," &c.; but in the above-mentioned it stands, "The *bloody-thirsty* and deceitful men," &c.,—absolute nonsense!

A typographical error also occurs in a quarto edition of the same book, printed at London by Thomas Baskeld, the king's-printer, in 1753, (one of which lies upon our communion-table). In the sacramental-service, where the priest says to the communicants, "Draw near with faith, and take *this* holy sacrament to your comfort," &c., in this book it stands, "Draw near with faith, and take *his* holy sacrament," &c. I am, Sir, your's, &c.,

GEORGE BAXTER.

Bingham,
Feb. 26, 1806.

For the Monthly Magazine.

HISTORY of ASTRONOMY for 1805,
by JEROME DE LALANDE.

FOR two years no comets had been discovered, notwithstanding the frequent search made for them. This year, however, has made amends, and furnished two.

On the morning of the 20th of October, M. Bouvard discovered one on the paws of the Great Bear; it was small, without tail, nearly round, and so faint that it could scarcely be seen with a night telescope that magnifies five or six times. At 4^h 19' in the morning it had 166° 31' of right ascension, which I call equatude, and 33° 30' of northern de-

clination. The same night it was discovered by M. Pons at Marseilles. We observe in the journals that M. Huth, of Frankfort on the Oder, likewise saw it. Messrs. Bouvard and Arago observed it with the large equatorial made this year by M. Bellet for the observatory: they followed as long as they could for the unfavourable weather. M. Thulis observed it at Marseilles till the 6th of November. Messrs. Biot and Arago found its elements as follow: Node 11° 15' 6"; inclination 11° 53'; perihelion 4° 28' 45"; distance 0,3762; passage 18th November, 1^h 8' 6"; mean time, direct movement. It is this comet that I call the 95th according to the catalogue of my astronomy, which I have continued in several volumes of the *Connaissance du Temps*.

The 96th comet was discovered by M. Pons on the 9th of November in Andromeda; he was not quite sure of it till the 10th. The same day M. Thulis found it at 16° 38' of equatude, and at 40° 43' of northern declination, and he continued his observation of it till the 8th of December. His excellency M. de Champagny, minister of the interior, presented M. Pons with a gratuity of 300 livres in consideration of the four comets which he has discovered.

On the 14th of November, M. Bouvard likewise perceived it and determined its position. It was very small, and very difficult to be perceived notwithstanding its nucleus. As soon as M. Burckhardt had received three observations, he sent me, the same day, the elements of the orbit. Those who are acquainted with the difficulty of this problem will be surprised at the promptitude of this able astronomer; but this was only the first essay. M. Mrs. Legendre, Bouvard, and Biot, afterwards calculated it, and found the node 8° 10' 32", the inclination 15° 34', the perihelion 3° 19' 26", distance 0,8916, the passage on the 31st of December, at 8^h direct movement. The 22d of November it was likewise discovered by M. Huth at Frankfort on the Oder. As it approached the earth, it became more beautiful, and was seen by the naked eye on the 5th of December in Pisces. M. de Flaugergues observed it on the 7th at Viviers; but it proceeded rapidly towards the south, and the unfavourable weather prevented it from being again seen. It was observed however on the 9th at Greenwich, and by Dr. Herichel at Slough. A circumstance of much greater importance in the history of astronomy is the publication of the fourth volume of the

the *Mecanique Celeste* of M. de Laplace, which treats of the satellites, the comets, the refractions, the inequalities of Jupiter, Saturn, and the Moon, and contains on each subject the utmost efforts of theory, and the highest degree of perfection. The author gives new results relative to the masses of the planets; and he has recently confirmed them by the calculation of an ancient Chinese observation of the obliquity of the ecliptic made 1100 years before the vulgar era, which gives $23^{\circ} 54'$, whereas he finds $52'$ by his Theory, (tom. III. l. VI. ch. 16); another, 100 years before our era, gives $23^{\circ} 45'$, whereas it is only $44'$ by the Theory, which confirms the mass of Venus made use of by M. de Laplace, and the diminution of the obliquity of the ecliptic by $52''$ annually, though many observations appeared to give only $36''$.

We have received the book which contains an account of the operations undertaken in Lapland, to determine an arc of the meridian, in 1802, by Messrs. Oeverhom, Swanberg, Holmquist, and Palander, 196 pages, 8vo. They made use of the new decimal measures, as all those ought to do who take an interest in the progress of reason.

The result, p. 187, is, that the degree, the middle of which falls at $66^{\circ} 20'$, is 111,477.4 metres, or 57,196.2 toises; but to make this reduction, they have supposed the metre $443^{\text{li}} 2,959$, as did the commissioners of weights and measures in France; and for this purpose they have taken the metre at the freezing point, and the toise at 13° of the thermometer of 80° . In my opinion it is more natural to take them both at the mean temperature which is $9\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. By the average of several years' observations, it is the zero of my new thermometer: it is therefore necessary to take $0^{\text{li}} 064$ from the metre, and add $0^{\text{li}} 046$ to the toise, according to the experiments made by Lavoisier, and in which I was concerned in 1782; and to make the following statement: $863,954 : 448,360 :: 854^{\text{li}}$, to the metre. By this method it is found to be $443^{\text{li}} 435$, instead of 296. It is by this standard that I shall regulate all the measures of my astronomy, as I informed the Institute on the 28th of October. Hence I find that $15\frac{1}{2}$ metres must be deducted from the number given above, and that the degree is 57,200.

The degree of 1736 having been measured at 15° , three toises must be added to it; that of 1802 having been measured at 3° but reduced to zero, 8 toises

must be deducted from it; this augments the difference by 8 toises. The first, instead of 57,419, becomes 57,422; and the second, reduced to 111,462 metres, makes 57,200 toises, so that there are 222 toises over. As this corresponds with the other degrees measured, and by the flattening produced by the pendulum, and the parallax of the moon, we cannot forbear adopting the new result, though it is difficult to comprehend how our academicians could have fallen into such a great error in 1736. The Swedes thought that the sextant of 9 feet was more easily deranged and less sure than the repeating circle which they made use of.

M. de Zach has examined the performance of the Swedish astronomers; he has compared the angles and the reductions; he thinks there are some inaccuracies in it, but the work is nevertheless very good and very important.

To explain the enormous difference which there is between the measure of the Swedes and that of the French, I observe four things.

1. The latter did not turn back the sextant, which would have been too difficult.

2. The wire was suspended by a ring on a thickish cylinder, and it might have rubbed.

3. They were not then aware how important it is that the optical axis of the telescope should be parallel to the plane; two lines of difference in the position of the glasses, make six minutes on a radius of 9 feet, and it is possible that this difference may exist; hence in the distance to the zenith an error so much the greater might result, as the telescope was probably directed to the stars at their passage of the meridian, and not at the wire meridian.

4. I very well remember that Maupertuis told me he had a great inclination to begin the measure again.

We have likewise seen in the Transactions of the Royal Society of London, that Mudge has measured three degrees in England. He has found 111,189 metres at 52° , which agrees with the measures of France; but he has found in the northern part 164 metres less than in the southern part, where he ought to have found 23 metres more: this announces irregularities in the interior structure of the earth, and in the attractions of the mountains, which make us desirous of having the measure of degrees of longitude, which will not be affected by these irregularities.

M. de

M. de Zach has continued the mensuration of his degrees of longitude and latitude from Cassel to Gotha; he hopes next year to finish 4° of longitude.

M. de Zach has made observations at Hieres, and found that the height of Mount Ventoux is 897 toises. He hopes to finish in Provence the celestial arc between the mountain of St. Victoire and the pillar of Cette, for the degree of longitude measured in 1739, and of which doubts have always been entertained.

At the island of Planier he took observations of the southernmost point of France. General Roy had formed some doubts relative to the longitude of Porquerolles, which M. de Zach has determined.

In the month of March there appeared on the sun a large spot with two nuclei, which I observed at 9° north of the solar equator; this differs but little from the beautiful spots which enabled me to determine the rotation of the sun in the Memoirs of the Academy for 1776, and which were at from 11° to 12° . This seems to confirm the discovery which I then made, by proving that there are in the sun points at which large spots are formed in preference; perhaps they are mountains which attract and retain the scoria of this immense furnace. The parallel which is at 9° south of the equator abounds most in large spots.

These spots with two nuclei, which have appeared at different epochs (Memoirs, 1776, p. 487, and 1778), in my opinion overthrow the system of volcanoes proposed by Herschel.

The beautiful spot of the month of March had its middle at $10\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ of declination. That whose appearance I calculated (Memoirs, 1776, p. 496), had from 11° to 14° ; but a spot of one minute occupies nearly 4° ; therefore the mountain which I suppose to have served it for a foundation or obstacle to stop and fix it, may, by taking it at a different point, easily draw it 2° or 3° farther in one appearance than in the other.

M. de Flaugergues again perceived this beautiful spot in the month of April, and this return gave him $25^{\circ} 10' 6''$ for the rotation of the sun, as I have found by a great number of observations.

M. Piazzi, the celebrated astronomer of Palermo, informs me that he has observed the principal stars in the two seasons of the year, when the difference in the situation of the earth in its orbit ought to produce a difference in the situation of the

stars. This effect of the earth's motion, which is called annual parallax, has been a subject of dispute for two hundred years. M. Piazzi found it in three months $1'' 5$ for Aldebaran, $3''$ for Procyon, $4''$ for Sirius, which proves that the stars are not, as has been believed, more than seven millions of leagues distant from the earth; but he purposes to continue and to verify these important observations.

One of the most important works published this year, is that of M. Legendre, entitled *Nouvelles Methodes pour la Determination de l'Orbite des Comètes*. After having mentioned the methods of Lambert, in the Berlin Memoirs for 1771; of Lagrange, in the same volume; of Laplace, in the Memoirs of the Academy for 1780, he gives a new method for determining an orbit by three observations, and applies it to the comets of 1769 and 1781. He employs the method which he calls minor squares; which likewise serves to determine the 45th degree of latitude, and hence he concludes that the length of arcs of the meridian is less proper than that of the pendulum to determine an universal measure.

M. Gauss, already known as one of our greatest astronomers, has undertaken to calculate the attractions of Jupiter on the three new planets; but as there will be several hundred equations, he purposes to give only the methods by which our calculators may easily determine the quantities of those equations.

A work, entitled *Lilienthalische Beobachtungen der neu-entdeckten Ceres, Pallas, und Juno*; or, Observations made at Lilienthal, on the recently discovered Planets Ceres, Pallas, and Juno, by Dr. J. H. Schröter, 336 pages, 8vo. gives the observed diameters, but which appear too large according to the memoir of Herschel. He finds the first, or Piazzi, $3'' 5$, if the distance be taken at one; diameter 587 leagues: the second, or Olbers, $4'' 5$; diameter 760 leagues: the third, or Harding, $3'' 1$; diameter 515 leagues.

In the *Bibliothèque Britannique* for the month of August, is an Ephemeris of the three planets till the month of May, 1806.

The astronomical medal, given by Lalande, which is adjudged every year about the spring equinox, was decreed by the Institute to M. Harding for the discovery of his planet.

The premium which M. Bode has been directed to give for the best memoir on astronomy, has been raised to 600 francs.

(To be continued.)

[July 1,

An Account of the Gross Annual Assessment of the PROPERTY TAX, in Great Britain, printed April 15th, 1806, by Order of the House of Commons; distinguishing the Property returned under each Schedule, and each County in England and Wales.

COUNTIES.	Schedule A	Schedule B	Schedule C	Schedule D	Schedule E	TOTAL
Bedford	268,519	212,099	20,283	90,731	182	591,816
Berks	471,119	344,059	149,829	254,866	477	1,220,352
Bucks	513,363	428,567	80,316	198,457	3,492	1,224,197
Cambridge	391,865	311,602	41,621	206,807	4,789	966,886
Chester	800,237	595,022	50,563	301,965	65	1,747,853
Cornwall	583,888	432,721	45,900	269,194	3,517	1,335,220
Cumberland	448,905	348,543	37,498	131,678	—	966,625
Derby	529,289	437,575	45,835	286,113	4,047	1,302,861
Devon	1,231,460	872,355	220,219	438,635	5,079	2,767,751
Dorset	465,739	374,543	57,088	153,080	1,198	1,051,651
Durham	531,504	427,129	50,938	306,055	4,736	1,320,364
York	3,176,476	2,220,318	238,717	1,871,309	2,220	7,509,042
Essex	1,018,603	748,570	191,898	539,409	1,306	2,499,789
Gloucester	927,131	704,747	124,422	372,322	1,900	2,130,526
Hereford	389,403	359,494	18,193	42,646	400	810,127
Hertford	410,569	301,792	181,104	243,162	2,043	1,138,673
Huntingdon	170,934	141,094	31,258	51,720	12	395,019
Kent	1,090,382	727,246	397,579	931,973	17,463	3,164,643
Lancaster	1,053,406	1,117,359	115,812	2,158,399	4,578	5,349,556
Leicester	656,478	542,412	15,209	226,570	3,060	1,443,760
Lincoln	1,255,800	1,062,279	50,078	332,820	3,757	2,704,736
Norfolk	1,086,126	751,730	77,151	496,527	2,940	2,414,475
Northampton	674,093	582,519	35,158	152,003	841	1,445,615
Northumberland	822,262	675,024	56,482	412,100	465	1,966,334
Nottingham	483,097	356,279	35,657	285,630	—	1,160,665
Oxford	499,871	399,347	55,997	260,038	1,879	1,217,133
Rutland	87,706	82,585	6,550	22,181	—	199,023
Salop	717,566	537,666	41,733	231,994	1,10	1,530,060
Somerset	1,429,091	957,077	375,062	1,287,048	7,075	4,055,356
Southampton	776,092	483,211	175,254	667,836	3,166	2,105,561
Stafford	743,406	597,596	45,040	450,620	4,298	1,840,961
Suffolk	783,841	554,372	67,703	321,559	4,287	1,731,763
Surrey	1,069,068	847,337	527,031	1,703,346	—	3,646,783
Sussex	602,635	412,594	107,781	313,382	120	1,436,513
Warwick	749,009	529,276	50,239	571,519	1,345	1,901,390
Westmorland	186,306	150,924	14,013	73,962	—	425,206
Wilts	791,800	644,435	87,647	295,017	2,882	1,821,783
Worcester	584,409	429,217	43,266	252,228	—	1,309,122
Anglesea	86,261	25,741	427	17,556	—	129,985
Brecon	87,570	37,716	—	5,416	—	130,702
Cardigan	130,926	36,348	140	7,739	60	175,213
Carmarthen	179,605	159,520	12,720	25,853	1,115	378,814
Carnarvon	99,567	17,415	2,088	12,729	—	131,800
Denbigh	200,296	177,761	3,665	24,747	—	406,471
Flint	119,095	47,124	2,626	36,197	1,423	206,466
Glamorgan	230,741	194,563	7,275	128,546	124	561,251
Merioneth	79,912	72,031	277	4,029	—	156,251
Monmouth	182,877	134,262	8,615	47,449	854	374,057
Montgomery	163,574	129,503	518	20,023	—	313,619
Pembroke	157,808	127,397	10,342	26,906	249	322,703
Radnor	73,345	39,751	1,492	3,377	60	118,025
London	628,539	—	95,860	6,813,990	410,435	7,948,825
Westminster	1,052,837	9,888	837,123	2,693,435	1,535	4,594,820
Middlesex	2,019,720	295,553	1,757,980	4,738,078	27,655	8,838,988
England and Wales	34,864,144	22,705,319	6,707,325	31,811,996	538,291	96,627,077
Scotland	3,827,249	1,574,363	170,741	1,919,949	160,732	7,653,035
By Referees	38,691,393	24,279,682	6,878,667	33,731,945	699,024	104,280,113
Paid into the Bank } on Dividends	—	—	—	1,122,260	—	11,071,839
Public Offices	—	—	5,040,000	—	4,909,579	
	38,691,393	24,279,682	11,918,067	34,854,205	5,608,603	115,351,952

For the Monthly Magazine.

LONDINIANA.

No. V.

PEWES IN CHURCHES.

STOWE says, that about the year 1520, half of the church of Saint Andrew Underhaft was rebuilt by Stephen Gennings, Mayor of London, "and the PEWES in the south chapell made of his coits, as appeareth in every window, and upon the said *pewes*."—(Surv. Lond. p. 109. Edit. 1599. 4to.)—That is, he furnished the south chapel with a set of uniform benches, or *subsellia*, for the general use of the parishioners. Before the Reformation benefactions were often bequeathed for *seating* a church in this manner. Blomfield cites legacies about the year 1502, for *stolyng* various parts of the church of Swafham, in Norfolk, the choir being fitted up with stalls.—(Hist. Norf. iii. 511.)—That is for *stooling*, or *benching*, various parts of the church. Particularly for making "all the gret *stolys* of both sydes the myd alley.—(p. 512.) Lord Bacon somewhere says, that Sir Thomas More when at mass sate in the *chancel*, and his lady in a *pew*. He means, that she sate in one of the common *parish seats*, without, and in the nave. Weever, who lived in the reigns of Elizabeth and James the First, speaking of epitaphs on the pavements of churches in and about London, has the following passage: "Many monuments are couered with seates or pewes, made high and easie for parishioners to sit or sleepe in, a fashion of no long continuance, and worthy of reformation."—(Fun. Mon. p. 701. Edit. 1631.)—See Warton's Hist. of Kiddington, p. 5.

RED CROSS-STREET.

Mr. Pennant says, "This was one of the *antient streets*.—In it the mitred abbot of Ramsey had his town house. It was afterwards called Drury House, from its having been in after times the residence of Sir Drue Drury."—(Account of London, p. 254.) Whether this was the same which was called *Bas-Court*, granted by the King in fee to Robert de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, 15 Edw. III. does not appear.—(Pat. 15. Edw. III. p. 2. m. 44.)—This latter in the 30th of Hen. 6, 1452, was in the possession of Robert Wyloughby.

The street itself seems to have taken its name from a cross which formerly adorned it. A deed, of the thirteenth century, in an ancient chartulary once belonging to

the nuns of Clerkenwell, recites a gift of Alan de la Welle, of a house in Old-street, "*versus rubeam Crucem*."

Sir Thomas More, in "The pitifol Life of King Edward the Fifth," Lond. 1641, 12mo. p. 27, mentions a circumstance which occurred here at the close of Edward the Fourth's reign, worth relating, as it points at Richard's aspiring to the throne at a time when it is usually supposed he had no ambition for it.—"And first to shew you, that by conjecture he pretended this thing in his brother's life, yee shall understand for a truth that the same night that King Edward dyed, one called *Mistelbrooke*, long ere the day sprung, came to the house of one Pottier dwelling in Red Crosse-street, without Cripple Gate of London, and when he was with hasty wrapping quickly let in, the said *Mistelbrooke* shewed unto Pottier that king Edward was that night deceased. 'By my truth,' quoth Pottier, 'then will my matter, the Duke of Gloucester, be king, and that I warrant thee.' What cause he had so to think, hard it is to say, whether hee being his servant, knew any such thing pretended, or otherwise had any inkling thereof, but of all likelihood spake it not of ought."

RICHARD WHITTINGTON.

Among the returns of chantries, and the appropriation of money for religious purposes in the 2d of Edward the 6th, 1548, was the following by the Mercers' Company.

"Paide yerely for the obitte of Master Whittington, for spicest brede with the spices and whyte bunes and butter, with other thinges thereto apperteyninge, xli. viij^d. For perres, apples, pysskattes, chese, ale and wyne, and the buttelers fee, with other thinges, xxviij. viij^d. For waxe and ringing of bells ij^s. To the poor men for to offer xij^d. To the Lord Maior of London vj^s. viij^d. To the thre wardens of the Mercers iij^s. And to the rent warden xl^s. To the clarke of the Mercers vj^s. viij^d. And as for priestes and clarkes we never paid none . . . ix^s. vj^s. viij^d."

ALDERSGATE.

Vertue found that at the period when Northumberland House was built, lived Gerard Christmas, an architect and carver of reputation, who gave the design for Aldersgate, and cut the bas-relief on it of James the First on horseback.—(See Lord Orford's Works, vol iii, p. 173.)

OLD PALACE AT WESTMINSTER.

The beauty of the old palace at Westminster may be gathered from a fragment

in the "Itinerarium fratris Simonis Simeonis, et Hugonis Illuminatoris, 1322." They were two Franciscan friars that came from Ireland, and passed through Wales to London, Canterbury, Dover, and so to France, in their way to Jerusalem.

"—— eidem monasterio Westm. quasi immediate conjungitur illud famosissimum palatium regis, in quo est illa vulgata camera, in cujus parietibus sunt omnes historiæ bellicæ totius Bibliæ ineffabiliter depictæ, atque in Gallico completissime et perfectissime conscriptæ, in non modicâ intuentium admiratione et maximâ regali magnificentiâ."

Previous to this time, in 1268, we have the following anecdote in Fabian: that during the troubles of that year "the souldyours lyenge in Southwerke made many robboryes in Southery and other places, and rowed over to Westmynster, and spoyled there the King's paleys, and devoured hys wyne, and brake the glasse of the wyndowes, and all other necessaryes to that paleys they destroyed and wasted.

ROTHERHITHE.

Lambarde, in his Topographical Dictionary, p. 306, states that Henry the Fourth was lodged in an "old stone house here, whiles he was cured of his leprosy." Two charters were dated from it in 1412, whence some have inferred it was a royal palace, or regular residence of our kings.

ANCIENT PENANCES.

"In 1383, the 7th of Richard the second," says Stow, "the citize's of London first imprisoned such women as were taken in fornication or adultery, in the Tunn (a prison at Cornhill), and after caused them to be brought forth in the sight of the world. They caused their heads to be shaven, after the manner of thieves, whom they named *appellators*, and so to be led about the city, in sight of all inhabitants, with trumpets and pipes sounding before them, that their persons might be more largely known. Neither did they spare the men." An idea, perhaps, of the ceremonial attending this punishment may be best obtained from the following extract from the "Proceedings of the Court of Aldermen," 1552:—

"Novemb. 23. Item. It was this day orderd and agryed, that Sir Thomas Sowdeley, clerk, who did not deny but playnely confesse this day in the full corte that he hath kept and viciously and carnally used an harlot in his howse of a long tyme, namynge her to be hys wyfe, shall to morrowe be caryed abowte the cytie in a carte, with a ray hode on his heade, a whyt rode in his hande, and basons and pannes ringinge before hym, according

to the lawes and aunciente customes of this cytie in such case made, provyded, and used."

A punishment not unfamiliar is directed for the woman.

PAGEANTS.

The first *Pageants* we meet with in London were exhibited when Henry III.'s queen, Eleanor, rode through the city to her coronation, 1236, and for Edward the First's victory over the Scots, 1298. Another when the Black Prince made his entry with his royal prisoner, 1357. A fourth, when his son, Richard II. passed along Cheapside, 1392, after the citizens had made their submission, and by the queen's intercession recovered their charter. A fifth, when Henry V. made his entry, 1415, after the battle of Agincourt. A sixth, when Henry VIII. received the Emperor Charles V. 1522. A seventh, when he and Anne Bullen passed through the city to her coronation.—See the "British Topography," vol. i. p. 674.

BAYNARD'S CASTLE

Was situated upon the very bank of the river, near the west end of Thames-street, and took its name from a Norman nobleman who erected the original fortress there, which was fortified by him, or one of his descendants, in 1111; and granted to Robert Fitzrichard, son of Gilbert Earl of Clare, in whose family it remained for three centuries. In 1428, being then (probably by another forfeiture) a part of the royal possessions, it was almost entirely destroyed by fire, but was soon after granted to, and rebuilt by, Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, by whose attainder it reverted to the crown, and falling into the hands of Richard Duke of York, was used on many occasions of formality as a regal palace, till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to whom, and to her successor, the Earls of Pembroke appear to have been tenants at will.—Lodge, III. 344.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE meaning of the word *incense*, in the "Much ado about Nothing" of our immortal dramatic Coryphæus, would not have been ambiguous to the classical friend of your correspondent "M. M." had he but reflected how often in Shakespeare's time words were employed in their strict Latin sense.

For instance; *incendo*, to incense, to animate, to encourage: *attango*, attach, *solarari*, to solace (a person in sorrow).

to *enliven* any one (whether melancholy or not).

Thus, in "Love's Labour Lost," act 4, sc. 3.

Then homeward every man *attach* the hand
Of his fair mistress.

— In the afternoon

He will with some strange pastime *solace* them.

The ladies were not peculiarly in need of *consolation*: but the verb is here used, as I have already observed, for one of the Latin significations, to *exhilarate*.

Yours, &c.

S. L. D.

Tower-Hill,
June 5, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN answer to your correspondent "A. Williams," in your last Number, who has started some very singular doubts concerning the Etymology of the word *England*, I take the liberty to send you the following observations, which I wish you may find worthy of a place in your literary repository.

I cannot help putting Mr. Williams in mind, that chronology is the eye of history, and that, unless he takes the former to his aid, he will for ever be incapable of finding his way through the mazes of the latter. If he had been aware of this, and if he had, with a little more attention, considered the age of the historians whom he has quoted, and that of the Saxon conquest, he would not have fallen into doubts so singular and so unfounded. Of the authors he has quoted, none has wrote before the beginning of the 12th, and Codinus lived in the 14th century of the Christian æra. But when did the Saxon revolution take place? It began in the middle of the fifth, and was completed before the close of the sixth age; consequently more than 500 years previous to any of those historians, on whose testimony Mr. Williams founds his assertion, that the Britons were life-guards at the Grecian court, and currently known by the appellation of English "considerably prior to the Saxon revolution." Perhaps these historians, however, in speaking of the *Varangs* as Britons or English, have recorded events from the second, third, or fourth æra? We should suppose so from the manner in which Mr. Williams comments upon them; but far from it. Anna Comnena (who does not call the *Varangs* Britons or English, but says that they were from *Thule*, by which it is highly probable that the Grecians,

from the time of Procopius, meant Scandinavia) mentions them at the year 1031; Cinnamus, who calls them Britons, at 1130; Nicæus at 1194; Pachymeres at 1258 and 1261; and Codinus still later. How then, I am desirous to know, can Mr. Williams bring them back so far as "considerably prior to the Saxon revolution?" Will he, perhaps, lay so much stress on the *αἰμαθῆς* of Cinnamus, which he translates "from time immemorial," as thence to infer, that the Britons here mentioned, and called English, had been at the Roman court from the very time that Britain was a province of that empire? I shall not dwell on the impropriety of building such a conjecture on a single word, which may, with equal facility at least, admit of another interpretation. I shall only ask, if the *Βασιλῆες* (for they are the persons in question) had been so long in that distinguished station, how should it come to pass that no writer has taken notice of them before the beginning of the eleventh century? For, to my best recollection, Cedrenus is the first who mentions them at the year 1037; and he does not yet call them Britons or English. The first who gives them that denomination is Cinnamus, at 1130. Besides, suppose even that they were from the most remote period, might not an author of the twelfth century happen to apply the name of *English*, familiar to him, to ages in which it did not yet exist? And when no records of a more ancient date concurred in proving the propriety of that application, what argument could thence be drawn for subverting the usual etymology of that word?

Thus much, I believe, is fully sufficient to convince Mr. Williams that the persons alluded to, and familiarly called *English*, in the quotations adduced by him, were, by several ages, posterior, not "considerably prior," to the Saxon revolution, and, consequently, that their being called *English* cannot in the least interfere with the usual, and, beyond doubt, the only true etymology of the word *England*. But for still farther conviction, if he should wish to learn when, and on what occasion those English Britons came to the court of Constantinople, I will refer him to Torriæus and Ordericus Vitalis, by whom we are informed that it happened during the reigns of Alexius Comnenus in Constantinople, and of William the Conqueror in England, whose oppressive government was the cause of their emigration. Ordericus Vitalis, especially, (l. 4, p. 508, in Duchesneii

chelnii Scr. Norm.) relates, that a number of chosen young men left this country, and enlisted themselves in the service of emperor Alexius, who employed them against the Normans and Duke Robert; he first built a town for them not far from Constantinople, which was called Chevetot, but afterwards he removed them into the capital, because in the former place they were not safe from the continual incursions of the Normans, and committed to their charge his principal palace, together with the imperial treasury. Some of them afterwards went over to Ionia, where they and their posterity remained faithful to the empire, and were still in great repute when Ordericus wrote, about A. D. 1140.—L. 6, p. 641; he adds, that Alexius made them his life-guards.

There is still one thing in Mr. Williams's observations which I cannot pass over in silence. He says that the Britons at the Grecian court were called *Varangs*, or *battle-axe men*. I should wish to learn from what root, and from what language, he can explain *Βαράγγες* to mean battle-axe men. It is very true that the battle-axe was their distinguishing weapon, on which account the Byzantine historians very frequently call them *πτελεον φορεῖς*; but I greatly doubt that this be the import of the name *Βαράγγες*. The etymology and sense of this word has been much disputed among eminent antiquarians, but not one, to my knowledge, has explained it, as Mr. Williams, to signify battle-axe men.

Perhaps, on some future opportunity, I may take the liberty to offer your readers some observations on the *Βαράγγες*, giving a brief account of who they were, and which is the most probable etymology of that name. I am, &c.

London, May 28, 1806

F. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for February 1804, vol. xvii. p. 116, is a communication relative to that curious phenomenon of toads being found alive in blocks of stone; a fact doubted by many, from having never witnessed the same. However, on the 15th of April last, the following circumstance proved to many hundreds here that it was both probable and true. As a workman was dividing a large block of Mansfield stone with wedges (the usual manner when extreme accuracy is not necessary) he found, to his astonishment, an elliptical cavity, containing a live toad,

nearly white, and measuring about three inches and a half long. As soon as this solitary prisoner was liberated, the light (it being a bright day) seemed to overpower its faculties, for it immediately stretched out its legs and continued in a dying state upwards of an hour. I, amongst many others, reached the spot about ten minutes after the discovery, and it lay in the state described: upon examination, it appeared similar in conformation to those which inhabit the marshes, &c. in the neighbourhood, at least none of those who have yet seen it can distinguish any peculiarity. The size of the cell I measured accurately, and found it as follows:—length or traverse diameter, five inches and three-tenths; breadth or conjugate ditto, three inches and four-tenths.

The form, on being delineated from several sections, did not correspond with the mathematical delineation of an ellipsis, from two foci (having similar diameters to the above,) but was hollowed more betwixt that part of the diameters which intersect the circumference. A small indentation appeared at one end of the hole, the inside of which was smooth and black, and contained, beside the toad, about a quarter of an ounce of substance, apparently of a nature betwixt sand and animal matter.

I should, perhaps, add, that the longitudinal axis formed an angle of seventeen degrees with the horizontal bed of the stone. I am, &c.

Newark, May 7, 1806.

S.D.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REMARKS on the MORGANTE MAGGIORI
of LUIGI PULCI.

(Continued from page 308.)

I AT first designed to have pursued the fable of this extraordinary poem closely enough to have given a general idea of its contents, and to have interspersed the prose narration with particular passages translated into English verse, after the example of some late revisions of our own romances: but I have been deterred from following this plan in its full extent; first, by the confined nature of a Magazine, and my unwillingness to intrude too much on the pages of a valuable work which requires such continual variety of subjects; and secondly, by a more attentive consideration of the poem itself, a poem crowded with incidents and characters, and drawn out to a most excessive length by a detail of unconnected and improbable

ble adventures, which demand the charm of poetry, and the relief of remarkable beauties, both of language and sentiment, to engage the attention of a modern reader. Without attempting, therefore, to lead through all the mazes of this labyrinth of extravagant fiction, I shall now dwell only on particular passages, and point out occasional objects of pleasure as they caught my attention during the general view that I myself took of the subject.

During the festival of Easter, Charlemagne held his imperial court at Paris, to celebrate the anniversary of the patron saint of France. The happiness of the sovereign at the goodly prospect of knights and paladins who crowded into his presence, is expressed in a spirited manner.

Troppo lieto era il figliuol di Pipino,
Tanto che spesso *d'allegrezza geme*
Veggendo tutti i Paladini insieme.

But the scene is speedily overclouded by the perfidy of Gano, count of Poitiers, and chief of the powerful tribe of Maganza, whose dark and treacherous mind being ever on the watch to disturb the quiet and blast the honours of the knights superior to him in rank and merit, finds means to persuade the Emperor that his nephew, the brave and magnanimous Orlando, the conqueror of the giant Almontes, and the champion of France and Christendom, was dangerous through his pride and ambition, and unworthy of the confidence bestowed upon him.

Contrary to all the evidence of history, and almost all the pretensions of fable, the great Charles is, throughout this poem, represented as a weak and credulous prince, easily ruled by insidious flatterers, and listening to their plans for the destruction of the best and noblest of his subjects. Pulci was aware of the fault, and excuses it by laying the whole blame on his grand authority, the Archbishop Turpin. But had an historian, worthy of him, undertaken to display his fame,

"Sarebbe Carlo magno un' Uom divino."

The Emperor's claims to *divinity* are recorded by our poet in the true style of chivalrous devotion.

"Pero' ch'egli ebbe gran Vittoria e Regno,
E fece per la chiesa, e per la fede
Certo assai più che non si dice o crede." &c.

But, after presenting some fabulous instances of the injured hero's greatness, his victories over giants, and his consecration of monasteries over the bones of Pagan kings, he concludes in a strain

much more poetical, and more worthy of his subject, by addressing his "native Florence" as the noblest existing monument of his munificence and virtue.

Ma il Mondo cieco e ignorante non prezza
Le sue virtù, com' io vorrei vedere;
E tu, Fiorenza, della sua grandezza
Possiedi, e sempre potrai possedere
Ogni costume, ed ogni gentilezza
Che si potesse acquistare o avere,
Col Senno, col Tesoro, o colla Lancia
Dal nobil Sangue e venuta di Francia.

Without amusing ourselves with the diverting acts of outrage committed by the insulted Orlando, previous to his determination "*passare in Paganìa*," let us proceed to the first adventure that beset him on the road, and which gives us an introduction to the whimsical character from whom the poem receives its title.

The peaceful inhabitants of a monastery situated on the confines of *Paganìa*, had long been disturbed by very dangerous and unpleasant neighbours. Three brothers, heathens and giants, had taken up their residence on a hill which overlooked the convent, and from whence they pursued the cruel amusement of hurling huge fragments of the rocks on the heads of the poor defenceless monks, whenever they ventured out to get water or provisions. Their deplorable situation being represented to the wandering Paladin, he gallantly undertook to relieve them from these extraordinary incumbrances. His success was equal to his courage. Without detailing his furious combat with the two first of the giants, whom he soon rendered incapable of throwing stones at monks, we will attend him on his *domiciliary* visit to the third.

Morgante had a rustic palace made

Of sticks, earth, leaves, in his own barbarous way,

And here at ease his mighty members laid,

Securely guarded, at the close of day.

Orlando knocked; the giant, sore dismay'd,

Waked from the heavy sleep in which he lay;

And, when he open'd, like a thing astound,
Scared by a frightful dream, he gazed around.

He thought a furious serpent had assail'd him;

And, when to Mahound for relief he pray'd,

That nought his Pagan deity avail'd him;

But, when Christ's holy name he called for aid,

Straightway the serpent's wonted fury fail'd him.

Waked from this dream, towards the door he made—

"Who

"Who knocks?" with rough and grumbling voice he cried.

"Soon shalt thou know—" the Paladin replied.

"I come to make thee, as I have before
Thy brothers, for thy sins do penitence;
Sent by those monks unfortunate and poor,
And guarded by celestial Providence.
Your wicked hands have long assail'd them
fore,

And now Heav'n's justice waits on your offence.

Know, that already, as the marble cold,
Lie Passamont and Alabaster bold.

"Oh Knight," Morgante said, "Oh gentle knight,

By thine own God, I charge thee, tell me
fair,

Rede me in courtesy thy name aright,
And, if a Christian, oh the truth declare!"

Orlando answer'd, "By this holy light
And by my faith (a sacred oath) I swear,
Christ I adore, my master just and true—
Serve him thyself; and all thy crimes es-
chew." *Canto I. st. 39.*

The opportunity was not to be lost (Orlando would hardly have met with such another) of making a pious convert of a Pagan giant. Morgante, with great good humour, accepted his invitation to the abbey; and the good Count, reasoning with him on the way, approved himself an excellent Roman Catholic doctor. His arguments being detailed at length by the historian, the reader (who is in search of incident rather than metaphysics) finds little difficulty in coinciding with the irreverent interruption of our Catechumen—

"All savio sol bastar poche parole"—

"A word to the wife."

We will not dwell on the Abbot's repetition of Orlando's sermon, or on the means adopted by our new Christian to render himself acceptable to his pious colleagues, and to make amends, by his skill in hunting, for the "*scurvy manna*" with which he had for a long time contributed to feed the convent.*

* Among the common jests which have fixed on this romance among many of its readers the imputation of a burlesque, and from which I have endeavoured to free it, may be accounted the description which the Abbot makes to Orlando of the unpleasant visitations of his neighbours, which rendered his life, and that of his associates, far different from that of the saints of old, for whom manna used to rain from heaven. "If we venture out," says the Abbot, "instead of manna, we are presented with a shower of stones." While they are conversing, a stone falls on Orlando's horse, and breaks the

Orlando having expressed his determination to pursue his journey, the Abbot led him into the armoury to provide his squire (Morgante) with armour suitable to his size. The manner in which this search brings about the discovery of Orlando's relationship to the Abbot is related in Pulci's best manner.

Into a secret cabinet they came,

With antient armour piled upon the ground.
"All these," the Abbot said, "my friend
may claim."

Morgante views them all, and handles
round;

But nothing seem'd to suit his giant frame,
Save one old coat of mail with rust em-
brown'd.

Much does he wonder, when the mail he tries,
To find it fit exactly to his size.

This cuirass once a monstrous giant wore,
Within the precincts of the abbey slain
By Milo,* great Angrante's chief of yore,
(Unless the story I have heard be vain.)
The pictured walls the whole adventure bore,
How their huge foe was humbled on the
plain;
The cruel war he waged was there display'd,
And there was Milo's knightly form pour-
tray'd.

This painted story when the count beheld,
With wonder he survey'd the varied scene,
How Milo there arrived, and how he quell'd
The mighty giant fearful and obscene.
His heart with tender recollections swell'd,
And, as he read, the tears gush'd forth be-
tween.

For never till that moment did he hear
This noble action of the reverend Peer.

The Abbot, when he saw his sorrows rise,
And tears that, fast descending, flow'd
apace,

And the sad aspect of his glistening eyes,
Which mark'd with generous grief his
manly face,
Stay'd till his grief was calm'd, and ceas'd
his sighs,

Then ask'd the reason of so strange a case.
"Why on these storied pictures dost thou
gaze
With such sad aspect and such fix'd amaze?"

"To this fam'd history I am near allied.
My cousin is Rinaldo Paladine;
Ansuigi was my sire, and 'tis my pride
To draw my birth from Chiaramonte's line.

crupper. "Come within-doors," says the Abbot; "the manna begins to drop." Our brave Knight only expresses his determination that they shall no longer give such scurvy feed to his charger.

* Milo, Count of Angrante and of Chiaramonte or Clermont, was Orlando's father, according to the Romances.

Ansuigi's

Ansuigi's brother is the chief implied,
 The noble Milo of our race divine."
 The Count replied, while tears burst forth
 anew,
 "Oh my loved cousin, thy Orlando view!"
 Inspired by soft affection, they embrac'd—
 Both weep aloud; for tenderness and love,
 The sweets of long-forgotten friendship taste,
 And in their hearts the warmest transport
 prove.
 From these refin'd delights, by memory
 trac'd,
 The holy father could not soon remove.
 At length Orlando said—"What chance, or
 grace,
 Could join us here in so obscure a place?
 Oh tell me, much-lov'd father, why has fate
 Thy head within the monkish cowl conceal'd?
 Oh why not rather, in the martial state,
 The lance, like other warlike nobles,
 wield?"
 "Because," replied the holy Abbot straight,
 "The will of Heav'n was otherwise reveal'd,
 That holy will which points thro' different
 roads
 The pilgrim's journey to those bright abodes.
 Some with the crossier, others with the sword,
 Set out, as various minds or tempers cast;
 Yet all these various ways, aright explor'd,
 Meet in one safe and common port at last.
 Full many lots our chequer'd lives afford,
 Nor is the hindmost by the first surpass'd;
 All men, Orlando, seek the gates of Rome,
 But many are the paths by which they
 come."

Canto I. st. 84, II. st. 1.

In reading the conclusion of this passage, and comparing it with the free and liberal doctrines inculcated in the latter part of this poem, and which are put into the mouth of the spirit Astaroth, we may fairly imagine that Pulci meant to inculcate some principles beyond those which appear to be the immediate object of the Catholic Abbot. And this may prove a good foundation for an argument against the opinion of those who have ascribed the metaphysical heterodoxy of the 25th canto to Marisilio Ficino. We are a little surprised, at the very moment of the utmost plenitude of papal power, to meet with a hardy supporter of toleration and the rights of conscience, unless backed by temporal authority; and it is, perhaps, that reason alone which has induced the commentators on Pulci to search among the philosophical friends and companions of the great Lorenzo, for a character on whom to fix the heretical subtleties of the Morgante Maggiore.

As for the adventure itself, romantic as

it is, we may find several instances of similar discoveries in the histories of the romantic ages. Such is the account, in Froissart, of Sir Walter Manny, a native of Hainault, finding at a town in Gascony, during the wars of Edward the Black Prince, the bones of his father, who had been murdered by robbers on his return from the pilgrimage of St. James of Compostella.

To return to our romance. The residence of Orlando with his new-found cousin was of no long duration. Under his blessing and direction he sets out, accompanied by his powerful squire Morgante, to seek the camp of Manfredonio, a Pagan prince, who (like the Dane mentioned by Olaus Magnus) seeks the affections of Merisiana, another Scandinavian Virago, by making war on her father Caradoro and herself. The next adventure they meet, on their journey through the adjacent forest, is thus described.

As chance directs, they through the desert
 wend;

(One was on foot, the other rode beside)
 Their venturous steps o'er hill and plain they
 bend,

But find no needful shelter, and no guide.
 Night o'er the fields was hastening to descend,
 When, on a sudden, to Orlando cried
 His huge ally, exulting with delight,
 "Joy, joy! A spacious inn is just in sight!"

A noble palace there arose to view,
 Which in the midst of that wild spot they
 spied;

The Count dismounted as they near it drew,
 For the huge portal stood unfolded wide.
 They called,—but all the hollow arches thro'
 No answering voices to their calls replied.
 They enter'd—and, within the hall, a feast
 Was richly spread; but they beheld no guest.

The chambers all were fair and richly dight
 With storied tapestry and pictures gay,
 With splendid couches form'd for soft delight,
 And deck'd with cloth of gold in proud
 array.

The ceilings all with gold and azure bright,
 And gemm'd with glittering stars of rich
 inlay.

The gates with brass, and some with silver
 shone,

And gay mosaic deck'd the pavement-stone.

Victuals of every kind and taste were there,
 Peacocks and turkies, choicest stew and
 hash,

Ven'son and coneys, levrets, pheasant, hare,
 And wine, and water both to drink and
 wash.

Much could Morgante's mighty stomach bear,
 Much did his gullet swill and grinders
 mash.

At last, the scene of luxury to close,
 Upon a sumptuous couch they sought repose.

When morning dawn'd, each from his slum-
bers started,
And thought, like pilgrims, to pursue his
way.

No host was to be called ere they departed,
The baneful reckoning for the guests to pay.
But, when they tried to go, their course was
thwarted;

No portal could they find to get away.
"What, are the fumes of wine," Orlando
cried,

"So strong within us that we want a guide?

This (or I've lost my senses) is the hall;

The tables and the feast away have scour'd:

While we have slept, some other pilgrims all

The victuals ate and ev'n our board de-
vour'd.

Keen guests they must have been, and quick
withal,

And plenteous draughts into their stomachs
pour'd."

Thus, long they roam'd about in wand'rings
vain—

Each path they trod but brought them back
again.

"This is the palace of some wicked sprite,"
Morgante said, "by strange enchantment
rais'd!"

Orlando cross'd himself with all his might,
And still stood fix'd and looking round
amaz'd.

"Is this some strange illusion of the night?

We surely dream—or are our senses craz'd?"

"Dream we, or not," the giant said, "at
least

Last night, thank Heav'n, we had a waking
feast.

Enough for me, 'twas good and solid meat—
Let Satan, if he please, the board have
laid—

At any rate, he gave a noble treat."

Three days within this labyrinth they
stay'd,

And still could find no opening or retreat.

At length, as through the castle's vaults
they stray'd,

They saw a gloomy dungeon, under ground,
Where from a tomb burst forth a dismal sound.

"Sir Knights, that in these caverns wand'-
ring are,

Hence never (Fate ordains it) can ye go,
Till me to mortal fight ye boldly dare:

Lift then this stone, your noble hearts to
shew,

Unless ye chuse to lie for ever here!"

Morgante cried, "What noise is that be-
low?"—

Oh! hear'st thou not, Sir Knight, that hol-
low sound,

And that bold challenge sent from under
ground?

"The deed I'll dare, whatever fate betide;

The stone I'll raise, whatever risk ensue;

Though hell itself should open at my side,

And pour out all the diabolic crew."

He said no more, but to his task applied,
Urg'd by the Count, and to his promise
true.

"Work on, my friend, tho' all the devils
rise

That fell to earth's hot centre from the
skies."

Morgante rais'd the tombstone from the cave,
When, lo! a demon, black as deepest hell,
Wrapped in the mouldering cerements of the
grave,

Lept bounding from th' abyss with hideous
yell.

Dry was his flesh, and bare, and naked, save

Where the worm-eaten grave-clothes en-
ter'd fell.

"It is the devil himself!—I know his face,"
Orlando cried, and gave him instant chase.

In close embrace the spectre grasp'd him
straight—

Orlando started, and Morgante said,

"Wait till I help thee, for an instant wait:"

But the bold Count refus'd the giant's aid.

Yet still the daemon pressed him with his
weight,

Till nigh upon the earth the Count he
laid;

But he, his strength collecting, from the
plain

Bounds up, and grapples with the fiend
again.

By this Morgante in the contest join'd,
And fought the strange unearthly fight to
close,

Fell with his mace upon the fiend behind,

And made him stagger with repeated blows.

Then horribly that hellish daemon grinn'd,

And fiercer far upon the giant rose;

But by the throat Morgante seiz'd him fast,

And hurled him headlong in the grave at last.

And there he held him down with force and
pain;—

But, as he held him, loud the daemon
roar'd,

"Close not the tomb! for, if it shuts again,
Never to freedom can'st thou be restor'd!"

"What must we do, our freedom to regain?

How can we ever quit this place abhor'd?"

"BAPTISE MORGANTE!" roar'd again the
fiend,

And then securely on thy journey wend!

But leave the tomb unclosed, and leave me
free,

And, wheresoe'er your future path may
lead,

No hurt or harm shalt thou receive from me!"

So spoke the fiend—the noble Count agreed.

"Part we from hence, the rest let Fate de-
cree;

So, tho' thy crimes deserve it not, be
freed!"

The giant straight received the holy rite,

Then issued forth once more our noble Knight.

And

And when the palace-gates were far behind,
From the high walls a dreadful noise they
heard;

And, looking back the hidden cause to find,
The palace and its towers had disappear'd;
Not ev'n a stone was standing, to declare
That once a palace and its towers were there.

Canto II. st. 18.

The boasts of the new-made Christian
on this glorious victory are not unworthy
the character, which Pulci has gained, of
a burlesque writer. But leaving them and
the little remaining incidents on the road,
together with a very good description of
Manfredonio's camp, as viewed from an
eminence, let us suppose our heroes intro-
duced to this boisterous lover, and Or-
lando already enlisted among his captains;
and, passing over the dreadful combat in
which the Paladin overthrows and kills
the brother of Meridiana, and the prepar-
ations which the valiant heroine makes to
revenge his death, we will only give a
single stanza which describes the conclusion
of her encounter with Orlando.

All full of rage, the Paladin, her foe,
His heavy sword drove furious at her crest.
Crest, plume, and helm, were broken by the
blow,

And her long hair dropp'd, loosen'd, o'er
her breast;
Bright as the stars, in cloudless sky that
glow,

Fair as the locks the Queen of Love pos-
sess'd,
Or Daphne's tresses floating in the wind,
Fann'd by Apollo's panting breath behind.

Canto III. st. 17.

Discomfited and ashamed, Meridiana
returns to the palace of her father Cara-
doro; Orlando exults a little too much
over the poor lady; and Manfredonio's
hopes seem to approach their completion.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for April last, page
249, you announce the discovery of
a metal by Dr. Richter, which he calls
Niccolanum, and which, he observes, re-
sembles the metal Nickel in many of its
qualities, but particularly by its having
a strong magnetic quality. But as Nickel
is now proved, by the experiments of mo-
dern chemists, to owe its magnetic virtue
to a small portion of iron which it con-
tains in an impure state (or before it is
thoroughly purified, or freed from foreign
substances); and when freed from foreign
substances, it is not in the least magnetic;
I think that Dr. R. has not thoroughly

investigated the nature and properties of
Nickel; otherwise he would not have said
that the metal Niccolanum resembled it in
its magnetic qualities. I make no doubt
but that it resembles Nickel in its other
qualities. If, through the medium of your
Magazine, you could inform me where a
specimen of the metal could be procured,
it would much oblige, yours,

S. H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

TO your intelligent correspondent, D.
Bridges, who has answered my que-
ries which you did me the favour to insert
in vol. xx. page 395, respecting the qua-
lities of the leech as prognostication of the
changes in the weather, and which answers
are in vol. xxi. p. 219 of your entertaining
Miscellany, I beg my best thanks for his
kind communications, which are, as well
as I can remember, similar to those which
I was formerly possessed of, as alluded to
in my former letter. I wish I could ob-
lige him in observing the spider, as he
requests, but neither time nor opportu-
nity will allow me.

Surely when Cowper made those strong
assertions, that "the leech, as being in
point of the earliest intelligence, was worth
all the barometers in the world," he must
have been in the habit of keeping the
leech, and of minutely examining its mo-
tions, and making observations thereon
as to the changes of the weather. I wish
therefore to call the attention of some of
your correspondents (many of whom, no
doubt, well knew Cowper), to ascertain
whether any of his observations are on
record in Olney or its neighbourhood,
where he dwelt; and if any of them can
give information whether he did particu-
larly observe them as prognosticators of
the changes of the weather, and kept a
register of their motions, &c., as I am
led to suppose he must, from his making
so strong an assertion in their favour.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

R. RUFFHEAD.

Lidlington, near Woburn,

June 2, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS your valuable Miscellany is open to
every thing useful, I hope you will
spare a corner for the following hints,
which have nothing else to recommend
them.

3 U 2

Having

Having been troubled with a *hernia* from early infancy, I saw with pleasure an advertisement from a Society lately established in the metropolis for the Relief of the Ruptured Poor, in providing them with trusses and medical advice. Their design merits every encouragement; for I am of opinion the complaint, from causes I do not profess to know, is daily gaining ground, and, from my late residence in Liverpool, I think it prevails more in England than Scotland.

A proper truss is all that is wanted in ordinary cases, and long experience warrants me in saying, that a great deal of useless expence is incurred by the makers of these articles. They hammer them from fine steel, and temper them as nicely as if they were intended for sword blades: whereas nothing more is necessary than to take a piece of common puncheon hoop, and give it a little cold-hammering; rivet a piece of plate-iron to the end of it to form the cushion; bend it to the shape of the patient's body; stuff it with coarse wool or tow, and cover it with sheep's leather. In this way have I fitted many a poor person with a truss, the whole expence of which perhaps did not amount to two shillings; while one made by a professed artist would have been charged a guinea, or thereabouts.

The hoop-iron is sufficiently elastic for the purpose, and is so far preferable to tempered steel that the patient may at any time, as experience directs, alter the shape of it a little with his thumbs, so as to make it fit easier upon him, without danger of breaking.

If the hoop is taken of a sufficient thickness, and the projection for the cushion made large, there will be no occasion for a back-strap, which is often galling, and always inconvenient to the wearer.

Should the Society think proper to make use of these hints, their powers of doing good may be vastly enlarged. If the directions are not sufficiently clear for any workman to follow, I shall, if they desire it, make them a present of a truss as a pattern.

In short, Sir, my object would be obtained if they or a few respectable gentlemen would come forward, and tear off the veil of mystery which truss-making has assumed, by introducing it into the shop of every village blacksmith in the kingdom. It is, in ordinary cases, fully as simple as shoeing horses. My feeble assistance shall not be wanting. The rich may still continue to have elegant trusses, made by the first artists in London, with German steel

springs, covered with Morocco leather, having ratch-wheels and new-invented cushions, with a great variety of other improvements, the greater part of which are perfectly harmless.

I am, Sir, respectfully,
PAT. WHYTOCK.

Albion Canvas Manufactory,
Dundee, June 7, 1806.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT of the PROGRESS
of the WORKS of the CANAL in the
ISLE of DOGS.

THE works of the canal were so far completed by the 9th December 1805, as to enable the public opening to take place on that day; and from that period the same has been greatly used, by shipping of every description entering into and going out of the port of London.

From the want of sufficient publicity of the canal's being open, and ready for use; and until, through the medium of the Trinity House, the same had been circulated at the out ports, the use made of the canal, for near a month from the opening, was comparatively small; but there have nevertheless passed through the same, from the opening to the 31st day of March 1806, inclusive, 421 vessels, of various descriptions, carrying sail, from twenty tons and upwards; of which a great proportion were ships of large burthen, besides a great number of lighters, barges, and boats, of various descriptions; and if the transit rates, authorized to be taken at the expiration of three years from the opening, had been received from them, it would have amounted to 619l. 14s. 2d., and this for a period of little more than three months, and at a season particularly unfavourable.

The works now going on are, the deepening the entrances next the river to the level of the lock fills, being six feet below low water mark; which is become absolutely necessary, from the increasing use made of the canal, and the expedience of passing as many ships through as possible on the flood tide, and even after high water when the entrances are deepened as proposed.

The banks of the canal have been also provided with strong oak mooring posts, properly secured by land ties; and the locks have also been furnished with them, and with proper capstans, at the external and internal wing walls.

The foundation of the north external wing wall, at the Blackwall end, has, after much difficulty, been got in, and the wall

wall is now brought up six feet in thickness to within three feet of the coping.

The piles for the foundation of the wall on the south side are driven, and the bearers and planking for receiving the brick work will be ready in a week; but the unprecedented treacherousness of the soil, a quick sand, together with its depth below low water, has rendered this part of the completion of the work extremely hazardous and tedious.

These works, the completion of which is desirable and necessary, do not interfere with the navigation of the canal; and it is probable that the whole that has been before mentioned, together with the driving fender piles to protect the external wings, and hanging fenders for the protection of the locks, gates, and wing walls, will be completed by Midsummer next.

The arrangement made for the management of this great and useful public undertaking, have been dictated by a desire to afford every possible convenience and facility to shipping, at the same time studying a rigid economy, so as to leave little if any doubt, that the sum of 3,846l. 8s. per annum, granted by parliament for the management, will be amply sufficient for the purpose.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I REQUEST the insertion of the following observations in your Monthly Magazine, as the most effectual mode of appeal to the public, upon a subject not uninteresting to men of letters, who may have suffered from the SHAMEFUL PROSTITUTION of our literary journals to the purposes of PRIVATE ANIMOSITY and PERSONAL ABUSE.

In consequence of my frequent absence from Edinburgh last summer, I had not occasion, till very lately, to examine the Review of the second edition of my History of Scotland in the British Critic for March, April, May, and June, 1805. In this appeal, I can have no inclination to enter into a literary dispute with the anonymous author of that article, whose knowledge of the controversy respecting Mary Queen of Scots, is confined to the writings of Lytler and Whitaker, who quotes Goodall through the medium of Whitaker, and who asserts as a fact that "the Queen's letters and sonnets to Bothwell have long been abandoned as palpable forgeries* by her enemies, as

well as by her friends." But the following passages, among many others, in which I am directly charged with the fabrication of facts, with misquotation and falsehood, are too serious in their consequences to that journal, as well as to myself, to be overlooked or treated with silent contempt.

"We are there told that, on the same day on which her husband was buried, Mary conferred on Durham, the servant who had deserted or betrayed him, a place about the person of her son; and on the Earl of Bothwell the reversion of the feudal superiority of Leith. But Robertson, the only author referred to for these facts, says not one word of Durham's treachery and reward; from which circumstance *some judgment may be formed of Mr. Laing's accuracy in making quotations.* The story of Durham we believe to be a *falsehood*, without even the *shadow of foundation*; for were it a *fact*, the author would surely have known where he found it. This is really *pushing the advocate too far.*"—*British Critic*, vol. 29, p. 491.

Again, "That Lethington's wife was so ready a writer, that in one night she could copy all the letters, is in the highest degree incredible; and Mr. L's *confused appeal to Murdin and the State Trials*, for the *truth* of this extraordinary fact, will not have *much weight* with those who have *carefully attended to his mode of quotation.*"—*Ibid.* 633.

And again, "This is a very extraordinary assertion. We have *carefully consulted Lestly*, and find in him nothing that even the most *perverse ingenuity* can construe into a tacit acknowledgment of the authenticity of the letters."—*Ibid.*

These charges are the more serious, as

issue. The argument against the authenticity of the letters is, that the French edition being a translation, the letters were originally forged in Scotch, and both editions were published in London under Cecil's inspection. The argument for the authenticity of the letters is, that the French edition is professedly a translation printed by the Huguenots at Rochelle, but that the Scotch is evidently a translation from a French original now lost, and of which a few initial lines prefixed to each letter are alone preserved. In consequence of the late change in administration, I have obtained a transcript from the State-paper office, of a copy of one of Mary's letters to Bothwell in the original French, essentially different from the French translation printed at Rochelle, and evidently the original from which the Scotch is translated.

* I have since obtained a document that brings the controversy to a short and decisive

an historian, in matters of fact at least, ought to consider himself as a witness in a court of justice; and an historian, destitute of veracity, is justly exposed to something worse than contempt. In the first instance that is given, I had observed that "on the same day that her husband was buried, she conferred on Durham, the servant who *had deserted or betrayed* him, a place about the person of her son, together with a pension; and on Bothwell, the reversion of the feudal superiority of Leith;" for which last fact alone the authority was quoted.—*Dissert.* I. 49. An impartial or inattentive reader might suppose that the authority for the first fact had been omitted by accident. A more attentive reader would have recurred to the instance that *had been already given*, of Durham's treachery in deserting or betraying his master, for an explanation of the reward; or would have searched the index at least, for a reference to the fact. But when I purposely forbore to overload the page with superfluous quotations so recently introduced, I certainly did not imagine that a British Critic would overlook or choose to forget a passage, which he must have read a few pages before, (p. 33), when, after a minute explanation of Durham's treachery to his master, and his reward from Mary, I observe particularly, in a note of some length, "And on Saturday the 15th, when the king was buried, this porter of Darnley was appointed, by the Queen's signature, master of the wardrobe to the young prince for life, with a yearly salary of an hundred pounds Scots."—*Privy Seal Record Book*, 86, f. 15. "From which circumstance some judgment may be formed of Mr. Laing's accuracy in making quotations."

In the second instance, viz. "Mr. L.'s confused appeal to Murdin and the State Trials," I had bestowed six sentences on a series of facts contained in Bishop Lesly's confession in Murdin, and concluding with the substance of a letter from Lethington to Mary, in which he informs her, among other things, that he had sent her a copy of her letters transcribed by his wife. For these facts, and for the quotation which I have given of Lethington's letter, *Murdin*, p. 52, is distinctly referred to at the end of the sixth sentence, and is the only authority appealed to in the note.—*Dissert.* I. 145. In the sixteenth sentence I proceed to a quotation upon the same subject, from Barram the Queen's (Elizabeth's) sergent's speech, upon Norfolk's trial;

and in order not to interrupt the argument, the remainder of the passage is inserted in a separate note, with a distinct reference to *State Trials*, I. 92, for the whole quotation. Whether Lethington's wife had copied the whole, or a part only of the letters, is not the question, but whether these two references are sufficiently distinct. But this anonymous writer did not consult, and had never seen, either *Murdin* or the *State Trials*, when in order to maintain the impossibility of Lethington's wife copying eight letters, (amounting altogether to 570 lines, or about twenty pages) in one night, he chose to affirm, that *Mr. L.'s confused appeal to Murdin and the State Trials, for the truth of this extraordinary fact, will not have much weight with those who have carefully attended to his mode of quotation.*

In the third instance I had observed, that the Duke of Norfolk having informed Lesly that he had seen the letters, "whereby there would be such matter proved against his mistress as would dishonour her for ever," &c. "Instead of attempting to disabuse the Duke or to persuade him that the letters were entirely a forgery, Lesly tacitly acknowledges their authenticity; and proposed a device of Lethington's, that the Queen should ratify her former resignation of the crown," &c. p. 151. At the end of the sentence, *Murdin*, 53, containing Lesly's confession, which I had repeatedly quoted, and to which Hume (vol. v. note, l. 13,) and Robertson, *Dissert. on K. Henry's Murder*, have both appealed for the same fact, is again distinctly referred to, as the sole authority for every quotation, incident, or inference comprehended in the preceding part of the paragraph. But instead of consulting the authority to which I did appeal, this anonymous reviewer, who had never seen either *Murdin* or the *State Trials* which contain the same confession, consults an authority to which I did not appeal; in order to affirm, that *for this very extraordinary assertion he can find in LESLY (whole defence of Mary he has carefully consulted!) nothing that the most PERVERSE INGENUITY can construe into a tacit acknowledgment of the authenticity of the letters.*

These are but slight and inconsiderable specimens of the review itself, so different from the general tenor even of the British Critic, and prolonged for upwards of fifty pages, filled throughout with the most calumnious insinuations against my character and credit as an historian, and

with the most indecent and scurrilous allusions to my profession as an advocate. Since the author however in those instances in which he has charged me with the fabrication of facts, with misquotation and falsehood, has chosen to stake his veracity in opposition to mine; and since he has signified in his correspondence with Mr. Nares upon the subject, that "he declines at present to be made known," I shall proceed to detect and state his former malignity in other journals, but without announcing his name to the world.

The first time that I ever heard of him was in May, 1800, when a RETRACTION and APOLOGY concerning the MACGREGORS appeared in the Monthly Magazine. The author, a copious writer in the Anti-jacobin Magazine and Review, had very artfully transmitted to the Monthly Magazine for August, 1799, a libel against the Macgregors and the Clan Alpin regiment, under the fictitious signature of *Gregor Macnab*. At first he denied all knowledge of the libel with such bold and solemn protestations of his own innocence, and of his inviolable respect for the clan and name of Macgregor, as could not well be disbelieved; especially as the only motive that could ever be discovered for this unprovoked aggression was, his secret animosity towards an officer, who had refused to dismiss a recruit at his request. When the manuscript however, was procured, and produced against him in a court of justice, his hand-writing appeared to be so indisputable, that as he was prosecuted at the same time for another libel in the Edinburgh Magazine of the same month, (August, 1799) he chose to submit to the apology attested and inserted by an English clergyman, a friend of his own, in the Monthly Magazine for May, 1800, and referred to in this letter as an ample confirmation of the present statement, and as a proof that HE IS UTTERLY DISQUALIFIED FOR THE OFFICE OF A REVIEWER.

The first edition of my History of Scotland was published in June or July thereafter, and in the Anti-jacobin Magazine of the following year it was reviewed in a strain of such gross abuse as exceeded even the customary style for which that review is so peculiarly distinguished. The work contained certain historical and uncontrovertible facts concerning the Macgregors, written so early as the beginning of the year 1793, before I had heard of any recent attempt to revive the clan, or of any individual of note

who had resumed the name. The publication of these historical facts, when compared to the recent humiliating recantation of a libel, and the general tenor of the history itself, were considered it seems as sufficient provocations; and a long parade of authorities taken from the Encyclopædia Britannica, marked the writer as distinctly as if his name had been annexed to the article.

In my subsequent Dissertation respecting Mary Queen of Scots, I was content with intimating in a note, and in a manner intelligible only to the reviewer himself, that I understood sufficiently both his name and character; being satisfied that his animosity would soon betray him into some new indiscretion. Accordingly, on perusing the article in question in the British Critic, I immediately recognized, though with some surprise, my old and almost-forgotten acquaintance Gregor Macnab. On his quarrel with the Anti-Jacobin, his pen has been entirely devoted to the British Critic. The coarseness of his invectives was somewhat corrected; but his malevolence was the same as formerly. His allusions to my history were also the same; and an allusion in particular to Lord Bauff's bribe in the Scottish parliament, repeated in the British Critic (p. 491), almost *verbatim* from the Anti-Jacobin (X. 145), renders the identity of the author indisputable. But the following passage respecting a manuscript which I had deposited in the Advocate's Library, affords a convincing detection of the author, whose name the editors of the British Critic "would be proud to avow," but which he himself is so unwilling to reveal.

"We have indeed been informed by a very competent judge, by whom at our request it (the manuscript) was examined with some care, that it is a thing of very little value, appearing to be a collection of the reports of the day, with as little discrimination as is usually to be found in a Newspaper."—*British Critic*, p. 396.

This manuscript, the original of Crawford's spurious Memoirs, was published at Whitaker's desire, within a few weeks after my history, under the title of the *Historie and Life of King James the Sixth*: and a very different account of its merits will be found in the oldest and most respectable of our literary journals, the Monthly Review for December last. But the manuscript has never been communicated to any, except to two gentlemen, either before or since it was published; and in this fact there can be no mistake.

Unless

Unless when communicated to them, it remained in my own possession till published: the librarians assure me that it never was lent or shewn to any but to these gentlemen; and no correspondent in Edinburgh, much less a *competent judge*, employed to examine it at the reviewer's request, could have been ignorant, or have failed to inform him, that it was already published, and that the book was to be procured in every bookseller's shop. But of those gentlemen to whom alone it had been communicated, the one, whose opinion of the manuscript is the very reverse of the preceding, gave no information whatsoever of its contents. The other, one of our *judges*, to whom I had lent the manuscript for Mr. Whitaker's information, and by whom it was certainly examined with some care, very frankly acknowledged to me, that in the interval between the publication of my history, and of the manuscript, of which this reviewer was ignorant, he had *either mentioned or transmitted by letter, he recollects not which*, the precise opinion* quoted above from the British Critic to an episcopal clergyman at some distance from Edinburgh, formerly a nonjuring or jacobite clergyman, and better known as the author of a libel against the Macgregors, under the fictitious signature of Gregor Macnab.

As the preceding statement has never once been contradicted by Mr. N. in our correspondence upon the subject, and as I know for certain that this author has been admitted for some years past as a writer in that journal, it remains for the editors to determine whether he is entitled to act as a reviewer, and to continue as such in the British Critic or not. If in their opinion he ought not to continue, I am perfectly satisfied; and as for the insult offered to my character, and to my credit as an historian, I ask no reparation or apology whatsoever. If on the contrary it is the opinion of the editors that he ought to continue as their co-adjutor and correspondent in the British Critic, it is proper that the public should also be

* The words in Italics are his Lordship's corrections; but the information was undoubtedly transmitted by letter. Having communicated *by letter* as he fairly acknowledged, his opinion of my Dissertation, viz. That it contained little or nothing but what Hume or Robertson had produced upon the subject, he would necessarily add in the same letter his opinion of the manuscript as the only addition to what was contained in Hume and Robertson.

informed, that their review is to be rendered subservient, as formerly, to his lurking malignity, and a vehicle for his private, political, or literary animosities, and for the most personal abuse. A Review is a secret self-created tribunal, to which authors of every description are made amenable; and in proportion to the confidence reposed in it by an indulgent public, a faithful and conscientious discharge of the trust is requisite. But the public will be at no loss to determine, whether an author, capable and convicted by his own confession, of uttering libels under a fictitious signature, ought to sit in judgment upon men of letters; or what degree of credit is due to a journal in which he is suffered to vent his malignity against their productions, under the form and disguise of a just, impartial, and candid review. The public will also perceive, that my motive is not to enter into an idle controversy with an unknown reviewer, but to exempt myself and others from the repetition of similar insults and abuse: and the editors have themselves only to blame if, from their connection with this writer, the British Critic should suffer in the public estimation. Knowing the advantage that I possessed, I have acted openly and fairly, and I trust not vindictively towards them, when the full extent of the outrage is considered; and as the statement contained in this letter has remained in your hands uncontradicted, since the 31st of March, it is not incumbent upon me to reply to the British Critic, much less to the author of the RETRACTION and APOLOGY concerning the MACGREGORS.

Edinburgh,
April 25, 1806.

I am, Sir, &c.
MALCOLM LAING.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MY indignation was exceedingly moved at reading a criticism in Bell's Weekly Messenger (25th May) on the picture of Count Ugolino, by Mr. Fuseli, in the Royal Academy exhibition; and your Magazine being as extensive in its circulation as that Paper, and as it also must from its nature be more permanent, I take the advantageous opportunity to counteract the widely diffused malice which has for many years, under the pretence of admiration of the arts, been assiduously sown and planted among the English public against true art, such as it existed in the days of Michael Angelo and Raphael. Under pretence of fair criticism and candour, the most wretched taste ever produced

doed has been upheld for many, very many years: but now, I say, now its end is come. Such an artist as Fuseli is invulnerable, he needs not my defence; but I should be ashamed not to set my hand and shoulder, and whole strength, against those wretches who, under pretence of criticism, use the dagger and the poison.

My criticism on this picture is as follows:

Mr. Fuseli's Count Ugolino is the father of sons of feeling and dignity, who would not sit looking in their parent's face in the moment of his agony, but would rather retire and die in secret, while they suffer him to indulge his passionate and innocent grief, his innocent and venerable madness, and insanity, and fury, and whatever paltry cold hearted critics cannot, because they dare not, look upon. Fuseli's Count Ugolino is a man of wonder and admiration, of resentment against man and devil, and of humiliation before God; prayer and parental affection fills the figure from head to foot. The child in his arms, whether boy or girl signifies not, (but the critic must be a fool who has not read Dante, and who does not know a boy from a girl); I say, the child is as beautifully drawn as it is coloured—in both, inimitable! and the effect of the whole is truly sublime, on account of that very colouring which our critic calls black and heavy. The German flute colour, which was used by the Flemings, (they call it burnt bone), has possessed the eye of certain connoisseurs, that they cannot see appropriate colouring, and are blind to the gloom of a real terror.

The taste of English amateurs has been too much formed upon pictures imported from Flanders and Holland; consequently our countrymen are easily brow-beat on the subject of painting; and hence it is so common to hear a man say, "I am no judge of pictures:" but, O Englishment! know that every man ought to be a judge of pictures, and every man is so who has not been connoissured out of his senses.

A gentleman who visited me the other day, said, "I am very much surprised at the dislike that some connoisseurs shew on viewing the pictures of Mr. Fuseli; but the truth is, he is a hundred years beyond the present generation." Though I am startled at such an assertion, I hope the cotemporary taste will shorten the hundred years into as many hours; for I am sure that any person consulting his own eyes must prefer what is so supereminent; and I am as sure that any person consulting his own reputation, or the reputation

of his country, will refrain from disgracing either by such ill-judged criticisms in future.

Yours,

WM. BLAKE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WILL feel obliged to any of your correspondents who will give me an account of the Philosophical Society of Bombay mentioned by the late newspapers. Is it an institution of the same kind as that at Calcutta, founded by the great Sir William Jones? Is there any similar institution at Madras, in Ceylon, or to the eastward? I am rejoiced to hear of the diffusion of these societies abroad, and that our countrymen in the East do not bend their sole attention to acquiring fortunes. The attention paid at home and abroad to the cultivation of Eastern literature and history entitle Englishmen to the gratitude of the rest of the world. I should be glad to hear of attempts to cultivate literature in our West Indian possessions.

Lyndhurst,

Yours,

20th May, 1806.

A WEST INDIAN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF the following methods of taking impressions of medals or coins with isinglass meets with your approbation, the insertion of them in your Magazine may oblige many of your readers:—

Take an ounce of isinglass, beat it in a mortar, then pick it into small pieces, and put them into a half-pint phial, and then fill it up with a spirituous liquor, common brandy or geneva will do, put a cork into the phial with a notch cut in one side of it for a passage for air, and set it by a fire for three or four hours, shaking it often in that time (the heat should be great enough to keep it near boiling all the while). The isinglass will then be sufficiently dissolved, and the whole must be poured into a cloth and strained off; it is then to be put into a clean phial, well corked, and kept for use.

When you propose to use it take the glue and set it by the fire, and it will soon liquify or become fluid; then having made the medal clean and placed it quite level, pour on so much of the glue as will cover it all over and lie without running off; you then let it stand to dry, which in the summer time and dry weather will be in one day, at other times it will take near two; when it is quite dry, it is scarcely seen on the medal, and must be taken off by entering

tering the point of a pen-knife under one side, and it will easily rise off the medal in a clear, transparent, and perfect resemblance of the whole, and every the minutest part of it.

Improved method of taking off casts from coins, &c.—By forming a coat or layer of thin metal over the plaster of Paris, it gives it a considerable defence.—Tin is the cheapest and most convenient metal for the purpose, as it is sufficiently flexible, and at the same time very much resembles silver. The tin-foil used for silvering looking-glasses will answer very well. It should be laid over the medal or coin intended to be taken off, and then rubbed either with a brush, the point of a skewer, or a pin, till it has received perfectly the impression of the medal: the tin-foil should now be pared off round the edge of the medal, till it is brought to the same circumference. The medal must then be reversed, and the tin-foil will drop off into a chip box or mould ready to receive it, the concave side of the foil, or that which is laid on the face of the medal, being uppermost; upon this pour plaster of Paris made in the usual manner, and when dry, the cast figure may be taken out of the box or mould, with the tin-foil sticking on the plaster, the convex side being now uppermost again, in which position it is to be kept in the cabinet after it becomes dry. To have an impression very perfect, the thinnest tin-foil should be made use of.

The impressions taken in the foregoing manner almost equal silver medals in beauty, and are very durable. If the box or mould be rather larger than the impression of tin-foil, the plaster, when poured on, runs round its edges, and forms a kind of white frame or circular border round the foil, whence the new-made medal appears more neat and beautiful.

If this tin-foil be gilt with gold-leaf, by means of thin itinglass-glue, the medal will resemble gold.

Hull,
May 13, 1806.

WM. PYBUS.

P. S. I should feel myself obliged to any of your learned correspondents for answers to the following queries, through the medium of your Magazine, as by the same means I shall have no objections to answer any that lies in my power, as I am possessed of hundreds of curious and useful receipts, of various kinds.

1. The method of removing the yellowness upon marble about fire-places, as also the yellow spots or iron moulds upon marble hearths?

2. The method of mending China by burning?

3. To make an indelible ink for marking linen with a pen?

4. The method of making transparent colours, for painting the glasses or slides of magic lanterns?

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

NOTHING has so much perplexed the naturalist as the phenomenon of meteoric stones. Every theory of their origin is at best improbable, and we have only to chuse that which is the least so.—The explication of M. Izarn, that these stones are formed in the atmosphere, though the most absurd of all opinions, is not, however, new. Dr. Wallace, in his "Account of the Islands of Orkney," London, 1700, has the following passage, which, no doubt, refers to a meteoric stone:—

"The air and clouds here, by the operation of the sun, do sometimes generate several things; as some years since, some fishermen fishing half a league from land, over against Copinsha, in a fair day, there fell down from the air a stone about the bigness of a foot-ball, which fell in the middle of the boat, and sprung a leak, to the great danger of the lives of the men that were in it, which could be no other than some substance generated in the clouds. The stone was like condensed or petrified clay, and was a long time in the custody of Captain Andrew Dick, at that time Steward of the country; and Captain Dick, who is yet alive, told me he gave it to the late Earl of Glencairn."—Pages 3 and 4.

The original M.S. of Wallace's Account of Orkney (now before me) is dated in 1684, and there is this variation in it from the above quotation, "The air and clouds here, by the operation of the sun, doe sometym generat severall things, e. g. about eight or nyn years agoe, some fishermen," &c.

This stone, therefore, fell in 1675 or 1676. But the usual explosion and light of meteoric stones either was not noticed or did not take place in this instance. The appearance of "condensed or petrified clay" is quite characteristic of these substances.

To maintain that these stones are formed in the atmosphere, we must first prove that the atmosphere contains the component parts—silica, iron, nickel, and magnesia.

In spite of our extensive knowledge of mineralogy, there has not been discovered on our globe any rock similar to these stones.

stones. If they have a volcanic origin, being all nearly similar in their component parts, we must suppose that they have been ejected from one particular volcano; but what must be the projectile force, to throw from it a stone either to Benares in the East Indies, or to Yorkshire.

The ingenious Mr. Sowerby thinks we may find rocks in Britain similar to these stones; and that the electric fluid, attracted by the iron, might detach a fragment or fragments of the rock, and produce an explosion and flame.—See *British Mineralogy*, No. 29.

Of the different explanations of the phenomenon, it appears to me the least improbable to suppose that these stones are thrown from a volcano in the moon; and there is a singular circumstance observed to precede the fall of a meteoric stone, that may be explained on this hypothesis.—It has been remarked, that a body projected from the moon with a velocity about three times greater than that of a cannon-ball, would infallibly reach the earth. But the mountains of the moon appear by observation far higher than those on our earth, the force, therefore, might even be less than this assigned. Let us suppose a stone, highly heated, thrown from a lunar volcano, reaches the attraction of the earth: after passing the moon's atmosphere, and till it reached that of the earth, it is difficult to imagine, according to the laws of heat, *that it could cool*. The upper stratum of our atmosphere is supposed to consist of hydrogen: the heated stone would pass through without firing it, as the hydrogen will not burn without oxygen; but where the hydrogen and atmospheric air unite and mingle, an explosion would take place, and the stone might acquire so much more heat as to become highly red-hot, and have the appearance of a fiery meteor. If the quantity of air and hydrogen exploded was greater on one side of the stone than on the opposite side, the stone might take an oblique direction in its fall. It will be considered unphilosophical to mention the moon's atmosphere: but if we admit that there are volcanoes in the moon, how can we reject an atmosphere? A volcano must originate from some elastic fluid, and an elastic fluid forms an atmosphere.

G. L.

P. S. The noble family of Glencairn has lately become extinct, and it is in vain to inquire if the stone be still preserved.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF any of your correspondents could inform me, through the medium of your miscellany, what will deprive the nitrous or vitriolic acid of its corrosive quality, when acting upon leather, yet not to such a degree as to disqualify it for being a menstruum for stains, he would much oblige
Your's, &c.

ARTIST.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE utility of air-balloons may be doubted; but as they are sometimes used, to add to their safety may be desirable. Instead of the gas being confined in one grand globe, I propose that the balloon be divided into chambers, one or two of which would float it in the air, or, at least, prevent its falling to the earth with a precipitancy dangerous to the adventurers. This principle, perhaps, may lead to further improvements. R. S.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS on a PROCESS employed in the ci-devant MAÇONNAIS, to prevent HAIL and dissipate STORMS; by M. LESCHEVIN, CHIEF COMMISSARY of GUNPOWDER and SALTPETRE at DIJON.

IT is upwards of five-and twenty years, since the consideration of the mischiefs occasioned by storms, accompanied with hail, induced several men of science and friends of humanity to endeavour to discover means capable of preventing this destructive calamity. M. Guenaut de Montbeillard, the celebrated assistant of Buffon, being led by the observation that hail is formed only after violent claps of thunder, to suppose that lightning contributes much towards its formation, proposed, in 1776, the erection of numerous conductors, which, by drawing off the electric matter, would prevent the explosion of the lightning, and consequently the formation of hail. His Memoir, in the form of a letter to M. Guyton de Morveau, was read to the Academy of Dijon, and was inserted in the twenty-first volume of the *Journal de Physique*. In support of his opinion on the causes of hail, M. de Montbeillard adduces the observations of the most eminent natural philosophers, and proposes physical and economical means of execution.

This

This circumstance induced M. Guyton de Morveau, who has never let slip any opportunity of being useful, to examine the theory of the production of that meteor. He seconded the philanthropic views of his countrymen, by unfolding this theory in an excellent Memoir published in the *Journal de Physique* for January 1777, under the title of a "Letter from M. de Morveau to M. de Montbeillard, on the Influence of the Electric Fluid on the Formation of Hail."

Some years afterwards M. Buissart, of the Academy of Arras, who was totally unacquainted with the work of M. de Montbeillard, read to that Society a Memoir on the different advantages, that might be derived from the multiplicity of electric conductors. This Memoir may be found in the 21st volume of the same journal.*

Though these several performances had called the attention of the public administration and of opulent proprietors to a subject of such importance, and since the first publication of the ideas of Messrs. Guenat de Montbeillard, Guyton de Morveau, and Buissart, numberless disasters caused by hail in various parts of France had demonstrated the very great utility of the measures proposed, or of others ascertained to be more efficacious, or more easily executed, yet it was not known that more than one proprietor endeavoured to put in practice any method of preventing this scourge.

In an interesting Memoir presented about the middle of the year 1803 to the Academy of Dijon, by M. Denize, a member of the Scientific Society established at

* A plan for correcting and regulating the anomalies of the atmosphere in general, founded chiefly on the application of artificial conductors of electricity, was publicly announced at Leicester so long since as the year 1793, in which year numerous persons were killed by lightning in various parts of England. In Skinner's late work on Peru is given a set of queries and answers arising out of a consideration of the same principle, and tending to prove that the Andes and other high mountains effect naturally in all countries what might be effected artificially by means of elevated conductors. The opinions on this subject which have appeared in England are certainly independent of any publication in France, and have arisen from a consideration *à priori*, of the properties and action of the power called *electric*, united to an attention to the meteorological phenomena, which characterize the vicinity of high mountains.

Maçon, containing an investigation of the means of dispersing storms and preventing hail, is to be found a curious indication of a custom practised for many years in various districts, of discharging fire-arms on the approach of storms to obviate the production of hail. This indication being unaccompanied with any detail relative to the process, and even the name of the districts where it is practised, and the execution of the methods proposed by M. Denize appearing to the Academy to be attended with too great difficulties, this Memoir, in which all the phenomena analogous to the subject are presented with great perspicuity, and explained according to the principles of sound philosophy, excited much interest, but did not obtain that degree of attention which it appears to me to deserve.

I learned by accident, a very short time since, that the process to which M. Denize alludes is employed in most of the communes of the *ci-devant* Maçonnais, and that part of the mining powder which I send into that canton of the department of Saône and Loire is used for the purpose of dissipating storms and preventing hail. The desire of ascertaining such an interesting fact led me to avail myself of my connection with that department to procure circumstantial details concerning the process, and its analogy with the principles established in the Memoir of M. Denize; and the consequences that writer deduces from it made me desirous to peruse his Memoir again, and to examine the various means proposed by the author for checking the calamity at its source.

I shall add a fact which has convinced me of the influence of violent and repeated explosions on thick clouds. I had an opportunity of making this observation myself at Grenoble, where a School of Artillery is established.

The sky was pure and serene, when, about nine o'clock in the morning, numerous clouds extended themselves over the whole valley in which Grenoble is situated, and covered the mountains that bound it. Scarcely had the artillery-exercises begun, between nine and ten, when the clouds dispersed above the Polygon, and made place for the most beautiful azure: nor was that part again overcast till the exercises were concluded.

The Memoir then proceeds to state, that the only preservative against hail which natural philosophers have yet indicated is the establishment of numerous electric conductors.

Before

Before he enters into the detail of the new expedients which he submits to the judgment of scientific men, M. Denize thinks fit to exhibit the results of his own observations on the formation of hail. It will not be uninteresting to follow him in this development.

The principles on which the author grounds his opinion may be thus stated.

The elements which enter into the composition of storms are atmospheric air, water, electricity, and caloric.

Water dilated by caloric resolves into vapours, and having become specifically lighter than atmospheric air, it rises and carries with it a mass of electricity proportioned to the capacity it has acquired.

If the air in which these vapours are suspended is of a temperature inferior to theirs, they will be condensed by the disengagement of their caloric into clouds more or less thick.

Their dimensions being diminished under this new form, they will contain a superabundant quantity of electricity, which they may discharge by communication either with others, or with the earth, by means of conductors; but they will soon recover their electricity, if, in traversing certain regions of the air abounding in caloric, they are restored to their first state of dilatation.

Storms proceed from the contact of clouds at various degrees of electricity, the electric fluid successively darting from one to another to obtain an equilibrium.

As the author explains the formation of drops of rain during storms, and consequently that of hail, in a manner which appears to me peculiar to himself, that is, by the commotion produced in the atmosphere of the clouds by the lightning, I shall quote what he says on that subject:

"As soon as the lightning begins to burst from the bosom of the storm, the explosion which it produces shakes all the parts of the surrounding air, at the same time that it suddenly diminishes its density. This shock occasions violent vibrations in the smallest particles of the air, of course detaches from it the heaviest humid particles, and forces them to a mutual approximation. They unite by virtue of their attraction, and immediately fall in drops of rain, the size of which is proportioned to the quantity of particles of water that have been united to them during their fall.

"It is commonly at this moment that the formation of hail is effected whenever it is to take place."

The author's theory for explaining the

phenomena which take place successively till the conclusion of the storm, is exactly the same as that given of the same phenomena by M. Guyton de Morveau in the above-mentioned Memoir.

The following, according to M. Denize, are the characters by which we are to judge that it is time to put in practice the preservative expedients.

"As soon (says he,) as thick and dark clouds begin to accumulate, if you perceive that violent and impetuous winds tend to compress them one against another, and to condense them strongly, as soon as you hear the thunder begin to roll in the midst of them, and they appear isolated in the air, communicating with the earth only by means of thick fogs or abundant showers, 'tis then that the danger presses, and you cannot be too expeditious to interpose between these clouds and the surface of the earth the most powerful and energetic conductors."

It appears to me that the expedients approved by the author for dispersing storms may be classed in three divisions, and that, though he has followed no order in the indication of these means, they may be reduced to the three following propositions.

1. To excite in the air violent commotions capable of shaking the particles of water which adhere to it, and thus produce an abundant rain.

This object may be obtained by the sound of great bells, the repeated firing of cannon, the beating of drums, the detonation of fulminating powder, and the explosion, in the midst of the clouds, of rockets thrown up towards the darkest places.

2. To interpose energetic conductors between the clouds and the earth, either by fires kindled at distances and kept up with dry matters, or by the disengagement of humid vapours, or by the combustion of resinous substances.

3. To draw off the electric fluid contained in superabundance in the clouds, by means of numerous electric conductors. As thunder-storms come in this country (France,) with a west and south-west wind, it would be of importance to fix up these conductors in each canton in that quarter of their horizon. They should be placed either on very lofty situations, or on the tops of the highest trees. This consideration would tend to multiply lofty trees in those parts; and hence would accrue immense advantages with regard to the augmentation of fuel.

Such is the succinct analysis of this Memoir,

moir, which proves its author to be a philosopher familiarized with the explanation of the grand phenomena of nature. It is for men of science and enlightened ministers to decide how far the methods he proposes are practicable in the country, and compatible with the safety of the inhabitants and with the principles of good administration. The hopes created by this Memoir, that at some future period one of the most afflictive calamities will be banished from the earth, are damped by the melancholy idea of the accidents that may be occasioned by the inconsiderate employment of most of the preservative expedients proposed by M. Denze. Be this as it may, I thought it might be interesting to enter into this analysis, before I gave the details of the process employed in the *ci-devant* Maçonnais to prevent storms, since it is the most extensive work that has yet been written on this subject.

It was at Vaurenard that this process was first practised about thirty-five years ago. The Marquis de Chevrier, formerly a naval officer, having retired to his estate at Vaurenard, and several times witnessed the ravages occasioned by the hail, recollected that he had seen at sea the explosion of artillery employed with success to disperse stormy clouds, and resolved to try the effect of a similar method to prevent hail. For this purpose he made use of fire-arms, which were discharged on the hills at the approach of storms; and his experiments being attended with the happiest results, he continued till his death, which took place at the beginning of the Revolution, to preserve his lands from the ravages of hail, while at the same time the neighbouring villages frequently sustained very great injury. He annually consumed two or three hundred weight of mine-powder, with which he was supplied from the magazine of Maçon.

The inhabitants of the communes in which lay the possessions of the Marquis de Chevrier, convinced by many years experience of the excellence of this practice, continued to employ it. Their example was imitated by the contiguous communes, and spreading farther and farther, it is now adopted in the communes of Vaurenard, Iger, Azé, Romanèche, Julnat, le Torrins, Pouilly, Fleury, Saint Sorlin, le Viviers, les Boutreaux, and several others. The size of the pieces, their charge, and the number of times they are fired, vary according to local and other circumstances. The commune of Fleury makes use of a mortar which takes a

pound of powder for each charge. It is generally discharged on the heights, before the clouds have had time to accumulate in great number, and the explosions are repeated till the stormy clouds are totally dispersed. According to the report of the keeper of the Magazine at Maçon, the annual consumption for this purpose is from eight to ten hundred weight of mine-powder.

The extension of this process within these few years, and the success which has constantly accompanied it, make it desirable that its use should not be confined to the communes where it has been adopted, but that it may be diffused wherever the scourge which it obviates extends its ravages. It is the duty of the scientific societies, which, in this circumstance, may adduce in support of theory the experience of many years, to endeavour to propagate a practice that is not expensive, nor attended with inconveniences, and the execution of which, from its simplicity, is adapted to the capacity of all the inhabitants of the country.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS on the PRESENT STATE of SWITZERLAND, addressed by a TRAVELLER in that COUNTRY to his FRIEND in LONDON.

[Continued from p. 388 of our last Number.]

Zurich, July 1805.

FROM Basle to Zurich there are two interesting roads, either by Baden or Schaffhausen. Preferring the latter, I chose rather to walk at my leisure than be dragged along in a cart (which forms the diligence to Zurich,) at an uneasy and irregular pace.

On my way to Schaffhausen I passed through the little district of Frickthal, formerly belonging to the house of Austria, but attached to the canton of Argau since the peace of Luneville. The character of its inhabitants, whose number, according to the last calculation, amounted to 17,760 resembles that of the Swiss, being an active, laborious, patient, and faithful people. They are less cheerful and animated than the peasantry of the adjacent countries, probably owing to the distresses and troubles they have experienced from military inroads during the late revolutionary contest. They have always distinguished themselves by their steady attachment to their sovereign, and have reluctantly yielded to the necessity of exchanging his government for that of a Swiss canton. They were taxed so lightly

ly under the Emperor, that a village of one hundred families did not pay more than two hundred florins per annum.

Rheinfelden in Frickthal is the largest, but not the most populous, of the four *Waldstätten*, as they are termed. Its situation on the Rhine is very pleasant; but its fine bridge and beautiful woods of oak and beech shared the fate of many other beauties of art and nature during the late wars.

At Stein I enjoyed a charming view of the Rhine from the windows of a very good inn. A few hours after brought me to Schaffhausen, where I met with the best accommodations at the Crown. The existing curiosities of Schaffhausen are the two public libraries and the cabinet of M. Arnmann, containing among other things a very beautiful set of representations of fishes, plants, and insects; but its greatest curiosity, Ulrich Grubenmann's bridge, exists no more, having been burnt (whether intentionally or not, remains undecided,) when the Archduke Charles obliged the French to retire from this neighbourhood.

It was reported that the French intended to erect a new stone bridge at Schaffhausen from the ruins of the former fortrefs at Hohentwiel, but this, like many of their projects, terminated only in words.

"The peculiarity of Grubenmann's bridges (says an architect,) consists in the arch of beams indented in one another on both sides the bridge on which the roadway is hung. In carpentry, as well as in bridge building, it has long been known that the strength of beams is increased by indentation; but Grubenmann greatly improved the invention. As his bridges were formed of one balcony, consisting of jagged pieces reaching from one bank to the other, and arched in the middle, they have scarcely any but a perpendicular stress on the land-props; and it is this circumstance in particular which gives Grubenmann's mode of bridge-building a decided preference over every other invention for pendant and elastic works."

From Schaffhausen to Zurich is but one day's easy journey either by the way of Eglisau or Winterthur, the former of which I chose. At Oerliken, a league and a half from Zurich, I found a sulphurous bath. This neighbourhood bears still the traces of battles, pillage and burning, in the ruins of the houses, and the still apparent desolation of different parts. It witnessed many bloody conflicts between the French and the allies,

and suffered, among other incalculable mischiefs, a diminution of one-sixth in the quantity of its cattle.

As you approach Zurich, the neighbouring hills rise into a stupendous amphitheatre, sloping gradually to the lucid arena of the Lake, which is every where bordered with vineyards and pasture-grounds, dotted with alternate villas, villages, and towns, and pointed with the glistening spires of the capital at one end, and the snowy peaks of Schweitz and Glarus on the other.

We reached our journey's end before five o'clock, and were enabled that evening to enjoy the prospect of the Lake and the chain of the Alps from the windows of the Raven, one of the principal inns, where we took up our lodging.

Zurich, a manufacturing town, with 11 or 12,000 inhabitants, is beautifully situated at the north end of the lake that bears its name, and holds the first rank among the cities of Helvetia with regard to arts, civilization, and influence. It is deservedly entitled the Athens of Switzerland. On the list of its citizens stand a number of great names in all ages distinguished by civil and military virtues, by talents and information, by useful establishments, and by the purest patriotism. A taste for the sciences, a persevering spirit, and a noble ambition, are the boasts of a Zurich, and are exemplified in the characters of Gessner, Tobler, Burkli, Fuesli, Lavater, Wyss, Heidegger, Escher, Hötze, and many other ornaments of the last and present century. It is also a place of consideration from its manufactories of handkerchiefs, silks, ribbons, muslins, and porcelain.

In the late Revolution this town and its environs experienced more than any other part of Switzerland the horrors of war and the oppression of foreign troops. Its loss is estimated at sixteen millions of old French livres, six of which are said to have been wasted in devastation alone. It was the chief military position of all the armies, and might have proved destructive to the ambitious projects of France, had not the same want of a united co-operation in the Allied forces defeated the best objects there as it has done always.

Near Zurich there was an auxiliary army of Russians, who came far, very far, from the borders of Asia, and the immeasurable deserts of Siberia and Tartary. Many of the rude inhabitants of those remote climes now eyed with amazement the novel and grand spectacle of Helvetia's towering snowy mountains, and were destined

tinged to carry on a new and unusual warfare amidst its craggy precipices and in the depth of its abysses. The whole surrounding country abounds with accounts of the intrepidity, obedience, fidelity, and sturdiness, of these Northern warriors. Even the French officers were often heard to speak with admiration of their military virtues.

The melancholy incidents which took place during these hostilities are necessarily fresh in the memory of the inhabitants. Among several which have been related to me, I cannot refrain from communicating one which has strongly impressed my mind. A newly-married pair were living happy and careless in their village when the tidings were brought by fugitives of a decisive battle having just taken place in the neighbourhood. The report was too soon confirmed by the thunderings of the approaching cannon. The bridegroom, equally animated by a martial spirit and a love for his wife, wavered betwixt the desire of engaging in the contest and of flying with the object of his affections. He went out as far as the hasty intrenchments of the retreating party, where cannon was already planted against cannon, and where the cries of the combatants were lost in the horrid roar of guns and the clash of arms. In this scene of tumult the thought of his bride and of her abandoned state gaining the ascendancy in his mind, he hastened back to his house amidst a shower of balls, which struck the earth on all sides of him. Before he reached his home his aged parent met him in tears, and pointed to the roof, where a hostile ball had violated their peaceful dwelling. Where is my wife? was the reply of the anxious husband. On being informed that she was in the house, and had gone up stairs to see the cottage that was said to be burning in the neighbourhood, he flew to the garret, where to his inexpressible horror he saw her weltering in her blood. The very ball which had struck the roof had taken off both her legs in the moment in which she looked out of the window. She now lay in the agonies of death; he threw himself beside her, and recalled her for a moment to life by the loudness of his lamentations. She opened her eyes, essayed to stretch forth her arms, and moved her lips to speak to him; but her arms sunk, her lips refused to do their office, she reclined her head, and her soul fled to heaven!

She is dead, cried the frantic husband, starting up, and breaking through the crowd of spectators, who vainly attempt-

ed to oppose his progress, he rushed towards the intrenchments, and was seen no more.

Some soldiers afterwards related that a young man suddenly sprung in among them, they knew not from whence, snatched the arms from the hands of one of them, and was darting over the intrenchments with incredible fury, when some grape-shot shattered his body in pieces, and numbered him with the slain who filled the ditch. There he probably remained; for when the intrenchment became useless, after having been stormed by the enemy, the moat was closed up, and served as a common grave for the friendless stranger and the unhappy husband, whose beloved wife, after a week's union, was consigned at the same time to a grave in the neighbouring church-yard!

Zurich is not elegantly built, its streets being narrow and crooked. Among its principal public edifices are the town-house, the two cathedrals, St. Peter's, and the orphan-house, which latter is the most beautiful place in the city. The town-house is decorated with the busts of great men of Greece, Rome, and Helvetia, who have deserved well of their country in the cause of freedom; and its hall contains the representations of every species of fish found in the Zurich lake.

Before the Revolution the arsenal, one of the most considerable in Switzerland, was exhibited as a very great curiosity, possessing very important historical antiquities, no less instructive than venerable. Of the latter description was the bow and arrow with which William Tell is said to have shot the apple from his son's head at the command of Gessler; and the battle-axe of the famous military priest and reformer Zwingli. But the arsenal and treasury, both here and in other parts, were alike cleared by the French.

In the public-library are still preserved the original letters of the unfortunate Lady Jane Gray and the MS. of Quintilian, from which the first modern edition was printed. The latter was discovered, together with many other copies of the classics, among the musty legends of the Benedictine Abbey of St. Gall. Fuesli's Magazine of Arts is one of the richest and most valuable in Switzerland, being an assemblage of all the finest productions of modern artists, in which class he himself holds a respectable rank. The collections of the Physical Society are entitled to particular notice, on account of Usteri's topographical curiosities; Gessner's drawings, and a considerable part of Lavater's physiognomical

physiognomical cabinet, in the possession of their respective families, are objects worthy the attention of the intelligent traveler, who will feel an additional interest in visiting the tombs of these estimable characters. Gessner's monument stands in the Schutzen-platz, but he was interred, by his own desire, at Klönthal, a short, contemplative, and retired walk from Zurich, along double rows of lime trees, that border the junction of the Sill and the Limmat. A ruinous mass of granite in one of the thickets of the grove, with the simple inscription of "Solomon Gessner," announces to you the spot which holds the remains of this charming poet and painter.

The tomb of Lavater, though not so rural, was no less interesting to me, from the reflection on that extraordinary man, who was equally admired, censured, and misunderstood.

Uncommon endowments and powers; a burning zeal combined with an indefatigable activity in the cause of truth and virtue; an ingenuous fearless struggle against tyranny and intolerance; purity of intention, good-nature, and a forgiving spirit; rectitude of principle and an unsullied conduct; these are the prominent

features in his unvarnished character. The very shot he received from the French soldier was occasioned by his obeying the call of humanity, on hearing the cry of distress. If ever there was a man, says Charles Lewis von Haller, in his funeral oration on this eminent man, to whom the Latin word *virtus* is applicable in its fullest sense, it was Lavater. His whole civil and ecclesiastical life was occupied in rousing and encouraging noble sentiments, in diverting men from injustice and violence, in drying up tears, alleviating misery, consoling the unhappy, and diffusing peace. Although he endured the greatest agonies for near a twelvemonth, he retained his faculties sufficiently to preach a farewell-sermon to his parishioners but a week before his death. His memory was honoured in Zurich by the tears of the public, by a funeral unequalled for the number and interest of the followers, by public orations in the pulpits, by a monument, and numberless other smaller testimonies of regard from both friends and enemies. I was shewn the place where he received the fatal shot, and the pulpit from which he so often spoke to the hearts of his hearers.

R.

(To be continued.)

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE LATE MRS. ELIZABETH CARTER, TRANSLATOR OF EPICTETUS, &c. &c.

MODERN times have been peculiarly favourable to the development of female genius; for, notwithstanding the boasted politeness of the ancients, the women do not appear to have enjoyed among them a very enviable station in society. True, indeed, we hear of illustrious matrons, in the days of the Romans, who were acknowledged by their contemporaries to have possessed many accomplishments; and the greatest orator of his age and nation candidly allows, that, by frequenting the house of one distinguished family, he contrived to polish both his language and his manners. We have also been told, that, in another republic, the beauties of the Greek language were so generally and critically understood, that the women at Athens were accustomed to dispute on this subject, in the herb-market, with all the accuracy and violence of grammarians.

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But, on the other hand, it must be candidly allowed that knowledge was never so generally diffused as at present; and it may be even maintained, without fear of contradiction, that, without excelling them, perhaps, in some still more valuable qualifications, the ladies during the reign of George III. eclipse those of the best days of the Greek and Roman commonwealths in point of mental accomplishments.

During the dreary periods of feudal tyranny and ecclesiastical superstition, the human mind, submitting to the trammels of opinion, became torpid. To excel in feats of chivalry was the only boast of the steel-clad baron; to bind gallant knights in the silken chains of a romantic affection was the sole glory of the noble damsel, secluded under the battlements of a moated castle, which could not be approached without crossing horrid drawbridges and passing under tremendous portcullises.

At length letters dawned on the shores of the Mediterranean, and the South be-

came

came suddenly enlightened. The introduction of printing, by multiplying books and facilitating the means of knowledge, produced a new epoch in the history of the world; the graces of the mind began to be esteemed as well as those of the body; and the females of modern Europe, by cultivating the former, produced a new, a more rational, and a more constant source of attraction.

But this taste was not long confined to Italy; it soon crossed the Alps; and the Court of France, already considered as one of the most polite in the universe, became famous for ladies whose pens, if we are to give credit to the tales of their lovers, acted like so many spears, and, by inflicting wounds far more deadly than those produced by their eyes, at once captivated the hearts and the understandings of their admirers.

England did not fail to follow the example set by a neighbouring nation, which she has always affected to condemn and to imitate; yet it must be allowed with pride, that the studies of our female ancestors, although tinged with controversial theology, were of a graver, as well as a deeper cast.

Nicholas Udal, master of Eton school, who was patronised by a queen-author,* and appears to have enjoyed the favour of Henry VIII., mentions the "great number of noble women at that time in England given to the studie of human sciences and of strange tongues;" and he adds, "it was a common thing to see young virgins so nouzzled and trained in the studie of letters, that they willingly set all other vain pastymes at naught for learning's sake. It was now no news at all (adds he,) to see queens and ladies of most high estate and progenie, instede of courtly dalliance, to embrace virtuous exercises, readyng and writyng, and with most eernesse studie, both erlye and late, to apply themselves to the acquiring of knowledge, as well in all other liberal arts and disciplines, as also most specially of God and his most holy word."

Not content with reading, some of the most distinguished personages of that age attempted to write also; and entering of course into the spirit of the times, addicted themselves chiefly to polemical divinity. One of the many consorts of the first "Defender of the Faith," and who generously interceded for and saved the University of Cambridge from his barbarous spoliations, produced a work entitled

* Catharine Parr.

"Queen Catherine Parr's Lamentation of a blind Sinner, bewailing the Ignorance of her blind Life, being a Meditation on the many Years she had passed in the Fails and Pilgrimages of Popery."

Queen Mary began a translation of "Erasmus's Paraphrase on St. John," which she permitted her chaplain to finish; and we have the unsuspected testimony of a great man* to her knowledge of Latin,† in which tongue she appears to have written several letters. Elizabeth, under the tutorage of Roger Ascham, made great progress in several languages, and is said, among other things, to have translated two of the orations of Isocrates and a play of Euripides. But the lovely and unfortunate Lady Jane Grey appears to have been the most accomplished female of that age; and the Latin epistle written the night before her death in a Greek Testament in which she had been reading, fully confirms her pretensions to, as well as her taste for, erudition.

To the catalogue of learned English women is now to be added the name of the subject of this memoir; and if she be not so illustrious for her birth as any of the distinguished females alluded to above, it will be found that in respect to other pretensions she soared perhaps far above them.

Elizabeth Carter was the eldest daughter of the Rev. Nicholas Carter, D.D., by Margaret, sole daughter and heiress of Richard Swayne, of Bere, in the county of Dorset, Esq. She was born at Deal, in Kent, on the 17th of December, 1717; enjoyed the singular good fortune of being respected on account of her talents during the greater part of a century; and also of keeping up, or rather increasing, her reputation from adolescence until the verge of ninety. Her father, who appears to have been in easy circumstances,‡ is said to have

* Erasmus.

† "Scriptit bene Latinas epistolas.—Lib. 19, ep. 31.

‡ In addition to some fortune with his wife, we have been told that he obtained the vicarage of Tilmanstone, in East Kent, in 1730; the rectory of Ham in 1734; and that of Woodchurch in 1755. We also understand that, in 1718, he became curate of the chapel of Deal, where he resided until his death, Oct. 23, 1774. He was author of "Seventeen Sermons on divers Subjects," printed for E. Care, London, 1738; and is said to have entered into a theological controversy with the Rev. Herbert Randolph, rector of Upper Deal.

have bestowed uncommon pains on her education, to which he dedicated much of his time; but it is evident that she herself must have contributed greatly to forward his views; for without a willing mind, and a happy facility of talent, in addition to the most unceasing industry, it is not possible to conceive how this accomplished female could have obtained the mastery of so many dead and living languages.

A period of almost seventy two years has now elapsed since the late Mrs. Carter first attracted the attention of the public. It is not a little remarkable that she distinguished herself in 1734, before she had attained the age of seventeen, by a riddle in the Gentleman's Magazine; a species of composition no longer in esteem, but for which her namesake, our maiden-queen,* had rendered herself celebrated

* Elizabeth was the author of the following rebus on Mr. Noel, which is commended by Horace Walpole, although he allows "there cannot be a sillier species of poetry."

"The word of denial, and letter of fifty,
Is that gentleman's name who will never be thrifty."

As Dr. Johnson has been pleased to commend the production alluded to, by Mrs. Carter, we shall here transcribe it:

A RIDDLE.

"Nor form, nor substance, in my being share;
I'm neither fire, nor water; earth, nor air;
From motion's force alone my birth derive;
I ne'er can die, for never was alive:
And yet with such extensive empire reign,
That very few escape my magic chain:
Nor time nor place my wild excursions bound;
I break all order; Nature's laws confound;
Raise schemes without contrivance or design,
And make apparent contradictions join;
Transfer the Thames where Ganges' waters roll;
Unite th' equator to the frozen pole:
Midst Zembla's ice bid blushing rubies glow,
And British harvests bloom in Scythian snow;
Cause trembling flocks to skim the raging main,
And scaly fishes graze the verdant plain;
Make light descend, and heavy bodies rise;
Stars sink to earth, and earth ascend the skies.
"If nature lie deform'd in wintry frost,
And all the beauties of the spring be lost,
Rais'd by my power new verdure decks the ground,
And smiling flowers diffuse their sweets around.
The sleeping dead I summon from the tomb,
And oft anticipate the living's doom;

some centuries before. This produced the following complimentary verses.

To Miss Carter, author of the Riddle, in November, 1734.

Ingenious nymph! in mystic numbers skill'd,
Why are thy pleasing lays so long withheld,
(For well the glowings of thy fire attest,
That Phœbus' frequent visits warm thy breast:)

O let us not thy silence still accuse,
But wake our raptures with thy powerful Muse;

To wishing eyes present thy moving page,
And with thy sister Muses charm the age;
With Fidy and Melissa, dear to fame,
Barber, Timonia, Rowe, of purest flame,
In Urban's lists enroll your honour'd name.

SYLVIVS

Miss (for it is only of late years she has assumed the matron-like appellation of Mrs.) C. in a poetic reply, displayed great diffidence of her own talents, but at the same time pointed out the subjects congenial to her heart:

"O did those raptures in my bosom glow,
Which in Fidelia's moving accents flow;
Unbid I would confess the sacred flame,
And stand intrepid in the lists of fame;
Pleas'd with the trial trace out human life,
Thro' all the scenes of happiness and strife:
The hopes and fears which on its state attend,
And how in death these different passions end;

Proceed in lively colours to display
The solemn horrors of the last great day;

Convey offenders to the fatal tree,
When law or stratagem have set them free.
Aw'd by no checks, my roving flight can soar

Beyond imagination's active power:
I view each country of the spacious earth;
Nay, visit realms that never yet had birth;
Can trace the pathless regions of the air,
And fly with ease beyond the starry sphere.

"So swift my operations, in an hour
I can destroy a town, or build a tow'r;
Play tricks would puzzle all the search of wit,
And shew whole volumes that were never writ.

In sure records my mystic power's confess,
Who rack'd with cares a haughty tyrant's breast,
Charg'd in prophetic emblems to relate
Approaching wrath and his peculiar fate.

"Oft to the good by Heav'n in mercy sent,
I've arm'd their thoughts against some dire event;
As oft in chains presumptuous villains bind,
And haunt with restless fears the guilty mind."

ELIZA.
With

With tuneful force describe the realms above,
The blissful seats of harmony and love.
These are the lofty subjects I would chuse :
But these transcend my inexperienced Muse.

E C—R."

During the succeeding year, Miss C. appears to have written some birth-day verses, inscribed "In Diem Natalem," with the following motto from Horace :

" Vivendi rectè qui prorogat horam,
Rusticus expectat dum defluat amnis, a tulle
Labitur et labetur in omne volubilis ævum."

From this, which must be allowed to be a very pious effusion on the part of a poetess of eighteen, a few lines are here selected :

" Thou Pow'r supreme ! by whose command I live,
The grateful tribute of my praise receive.
To thy indulgence I my being owe,
And all the joys which from that being flow.

" Scarce eighteen suns have form'd the rolling year,
And run their destin'd courses round the sphere,
Since thou my undistinguish'd form survey'd
Among the lifeless heaps of matter laid.
Thy skill my elemental clay refin'd,
The vagrant particles in order joined :
With perfect symmetry compos'd the whole,
And stamp'd thy sacred image on my soul."

The generality of readers will however be inclined perhaps, notwithstanding a faulty rhyme in line 10, to give the preference to some charming verses, that first appeared under the signature of "Eliza," in a periodical publication of that day, to which she seems to have been a frequent contributor. These, with a quotation from Ovid before it, form the second in order of her poems, since published in a little thin duodecimo volume :

" While clear the night, and every thought serene,
Let Fancy wander o'er the solemn scene :
And, wing'd by active contemplation, rise
Amidst the radiant wonders of the skies.

Here *Cassiopeia* fills a lucid throne,
There blaze the splendors of the Northern *Croton* :

While the slow car the cold *Triones* roll
O'er the pale countries of the frozen pole,
With faithful beams conduct the wand'ring ship

O'er the wide desert of the pathless deep ;
Throughout the *Galaxy's* extended line,
Unnumber'd orbs in gay confusion shine :
Where ev'ry star that gilds the gloom of night,

With the faint tremblings of a distant light,
Perhaps illumines some system of its own
With the strong influence of a radiant sun.

" Plac'd on the verge, which Titan's realm confines,
The slow revolving orb of *Saturn* shines ;
Where the bright Pow'r, whose near approaching ray

Gilds our gay climates with the blaze of day ;

On those dark regions glimmers from afar,
With the pale lustre of a twinkling star.
While, glowing with unmitigated day,
The nearest planets roll their rapid way."

She appears some time after to have excited the attention of the literary and fashionable world, as appears by a passage in the elegant Correspondence lately published of the Countess of Hartford and Pomfret. Lady Hartford, in writing to Lady Pomfret from London in June 1739, observes " I have been agreeably amused by reading Signor Algarotti's *Newtonianismo per le Dame* ; translated into English from the Italian, in a very good style, by a young woman not more than twenty years old. I am well informed that she is an admirable Greek and Latin scholar ; and writes both these languages, as well as French and Italian, with great elegance. But, what adds to the wonder she excites, is, that all this learning has not made her the less reasonable woman, the less dutiful daughter, or the less agreeable and faithful friend.

While a correspondent of the industrious Cave, and a contributor to his Miscellany, Miss Carter formed an acquaintance with Johnson, then an obscure author struggling into celebrity, as yet unadorned even with a degree, and unnoticed by the royal favour which gilded the latter portion of his life by means of a well merited pension. From this learned man, who thought " she ought to be celebrated in as many languages as *Lewis le Grand*," she received the tribute of an epigram in a language with the beauties of which she was well acquainted.*

* ΕΙΣ ΤΟ ΤΗΣ ΕΛΙΣΣΗΣ ΠΕΡΙ ΤΩΝ ΟΝΕΙΡΩΝ
ΑΙΝΙΓΜΑ.

ΤΟΥ ΚΑΛΛΟΥΣ ΔΥΝΑΜΕΙ ΤΙ ΤΕΛΟΣ ; ΖΕΥΣ ΠΑΙΤΑ
ΔΕΔΩΚΕΝ

ΚΥΠΡΙΔΙ, ΜΗΔ' ΑΥΤΟΥ ΣΧΗΠΤΡΑ ΜΕΜΠΛΕ ΘΕΩ'
ΕΚ ΔΙΟΣ ΕΣΤΙΝ ΟΝΑΡ, ΘΕΙΟΣ ΠΟΤ' ΕΥΡΑΨΕΝ ΟΜΗΡΟΣ,
ΑΛΛΑ ΤΟΔ' ΕΙΣ ΘΥΗΤΟΥΣ ΚΥΠΡΙΣ ΕΠΕΜΨΕΝ ΟΝΑΡ'
ΖΕΥΣ ΜΟΝΟΣ ΦΛΟΓΟΕΝΤΙ ΠΟΛΕΙΣ ΕΚΠΕΡΣΕ ΚΕΡΑΥΝΗ,
ΟΜΜΑΣΙ ΛΑΜΠΡΑ ΔΙΟΣ ΚΥΠΡΙΣ ΟΪΣΤΑ ΦΕΡΙ.

In *Elizæ Enigma*.

Quis formæ modus imperio ? Venus arrogat
audax

Omnia, nec curæ sunt sua sceptra Jovi.
Ab Jove Mæonides descendere Somnia narrat,
Hæc veniunt Cypris Somnia missa Deæ.
Jupiter unus erat, qui stravit fulmine gentes ;
Nunc armant Veneris lumina tela Jovis.

An

An accident of another kind, and which at first assumed a most inauspicious appearance, made her known to Richardson, then in the meridian of his reputation; and as their original correspondence is now before the author of this article, he can of course give some account of what took place on this occasion.

On the 13th of December, 1747, Miss C. addressed a letter from Canterbury to the author of "*Clarissa*," complaining "that he had thought proper to print an Ode*, which she apprehended no one had a right to publish if she did not chuse to do it herself," and to this she added, "that such a proceeding was ungenerous, and unworthy a man of reputation."

Five days after, Richardson explained the transaction, by observing "that he had a worthy kinswoman, Miss Elizabeth Long by name," who had obtained the promise of a copy for him while in Wiltshire, and delivered it without imposing any restriction whatsoever. He at the same time presented her with "the two little volumes, (in half-binding, as an unfinished work) not by way of satisfaction or atonement, but to see how the Ode is introduced."

In consequence of this incident, mutual civilities having taken place, a regular correspondence was carried on for some time with a considerable degree of spirit on both sides, during 1747, 1748, and 1753 inclusive. Under the date of the last of these years, after mentioning

* Ode to wisdom. Here follow the three first stanzas:

"The solitary bird of night
Thro' the pale shades now wings his flight,
And quits the time-sneek tow'rs—
Where shelter'd from the blaze of day,
In philosophic gloom he lay,
Beneath his ivy bow'r.

With joy I hear the solemn sound
Which midnight echoes waft around,
And sighing gales repeat:
Fav'rite of Pallas! I attend,
And faithful to thy summons bend,
At Wisdom's awful seat.

She loves the cool, the silent eve,
Where no false shows of life deceive,
Beneath the lunar ray:
Here folly droops each vain disguise,
Nor sport her gayly-coloured dyes,
As in the glare of day.

O Pallas, queen of ev'ry art," &c.

Miss Chapone, Miss C. asks for an explanation of certain "dark insinuations of treachery, and booksellers, and Irishmen," relative to the publication of Sir Charles Grandison. The Jews' Bill, and its effects on the multitude, are also mentioned: Mr. Richardson insinuates that he had been formerly desirous of obtaining "Angelica's invisible ring in Ariosto's Orlando," while the lady fairly owns, "that the delectable history of Fortunatus had often set her a longing for his cap," which, adds she, "had the same convenient quality for *sheepish people*; but as no such cap to my sorrow I ever could get, my only expedient was always retiring to a window, and rolling myself up in a curtain, where I have often sat many an hour after I have been heartily tired of the company, (and the company perhaps has forgot me) rather than develop my figure, and walk out of the room before it grew dark."

In a letter without a date, addressed to Miss H—(ighmore), Miss C. expresses herself thus, in respect to a work which has long since obtained its deserved share of celebrity. "I extremely honour the just indignation you express at the cold reception which has been given by a stupid, trifling, ungrateful world, to the Rambler. You may conclude, by my calling names in this outrageous manner," adds she, "that I am as zealous in the cause of this excellent paper as yourself. But we may both comfort ourselves that an author who has employed the noblest powers of genius and learning, the strongest force of understanding, and the most beautiful ornaments in the service of virtue and religion, can never sink into oblivion, however he may at present be little regarded. There seems to be in the rotation of human affairs certain periodical returns of popular good sense, and true taste; and when the laugh of folly is out of breath, and the mad tumult of giddy pleasure subsides, our favourite Rambler will meet with the applause and veneration he so justly merits."

The predictions of this lady have been fully verified; and in the mean time she contributed two papers to the work in question. The first, Number XLIV. contains the account of an extraordinary dream, during which a figure dressed in black, with her skin contracted into a thousand wrinkles, her eyes deep sunk in her head, and her complexion pale and livid, as the countenance of death, conducts the narrator through rugged paths,

belet

beset with briars and thorns, and tells her, "that man was born to mourn and be wretched."

She is relieved, however, by the sight of the most lovely object ever before beheld, who addresses her in the following terms: "My name is *Religion*. I am the offspring of Truth, and the parent of Benevolence, Hope, and Joy. The monster from whose power I have freed you is called *Superstition*. She is the child of Discontent, and her followers are *Fear*, and *Sorrow*. Thus different as we are, she has often the insolence to assume my name and character, and seduces unhappy mortals to think us the same, till she at length drives them to the borders of despair—that dreadful abyss into which you were just going to sink."

After observing that "a world so exquisitely framed could never be meant for the abode of misery and pain," and stating that "the proper tendency of every rational being, from the highest order of raptured seraphs to the meanest rank of men, is, to rise incessantly from lower degrees of happiness to higher," she urged with great force that "the enjoyments of a reasonable being cannot consist in unbounded indulgence, or luxurious ease; in the tumult of licentious passion, the languor of indolent repose, or the flutter of light amusements." This beneficent phantom then concludes as follows:

"Return with me from continual misery, to moderate enjoyments and grateful alacrity. Return from the contracted views of solitude to the proper duties of a relative and dependent being. Religion is not confined to cells and closets, nor restrained to sullen retirement: these are the gloomy doctrines of Superstition, by which she endeavours to break the chains of benevolence and social affection, that link the welfare of every particular with that of the whole. Remember that the greatest honour you can pay to the Author of your being, is by such a cheerful behaviour as discovers a mind satisfied with his dispensations."

The second article contributed by Miss Carter, is Number C. In this, she turns "the numberless benefits of a modish life" into ridicule; attacks "French novels," "Sunday card parties," "little oaths," "polite dissimulation," "teatable scandal," "the triumph of precedence," and "the extatic delights of unfriendly intimacies."

About the year 1762, Miss Carter first collected her fugitive pieces into a little

volume; and it adds no little lustre to her name, when it is told that they were published at the express request of the eloquent Earl of Bath, to whom the book is dedicated, and preceded by some commendatory lines in blank verse from the good Lord Lyttleton. After the lapse of a long period, they have reached only a fourth edition; and that the success of these verses has not been greater appears to have puzzled many to account for; but all due allowance for fashion, and variability of opinions, being made, it may be fairly questioned whether they have not attained their full measure of reputation, as they are unquestionably far inferior to many of the prose writings of the same author. In addition to original compositions, they contain two translations from the Italian of Metastasio.

It now only remains to notice such other works of this lady as have not been already mentioned. In 1739, when only twenty-two years of age, she translated "Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophy, explained for the use of the ladies, in six dialogues of Light and Colours: from the Italian of Sig. Allagrotti. During the preceding year, she had given an English version of Croufaz's *Examen of Pope's Essay on Man*," which has attracted a high degree of praise from Dr. Birch,* whose talents rendered him no contemptible judge both of the subject and execution.

But the publication that conferred credit to her talents, and gave currency to her reputation as a learned woman, made its first appearance in 1753. It was entitled, "All the Works of Epictetus now extant. Translated from the Greek, by Eliz. Carter, with Notes by the Translator." The *Gentleman's Magazine*, ever faithful to her fame, appears to have regularly ushered in her works to the notice of the public, with some commendatory poetry; and upon the present occasion the following tributary lines, which we can neither commend for their elegance of diction, nor praise for their depth of research, made their appearance:

"An Ejaculation made upon reading over the learned Miss Carter's Translation of Epictetus, founded on Stoical principles.

* "Elisæ Carteræ, S. P. D. Thomas Birch. "Versionem tuam Examinis Croufaziani jam perlegi. Summam styli et elegantiam, et in re difficillimâ proprietatem admiratus.

"Dabam, Nov. 27^o, 1738."

See Boswell's *Life of Dr. Johnson*.
"Almighty

"Almighty Being, whom a God we call,
Humbly before thy throne I prostrate fall :
Allot me what thy wisdom shall see meet,
Here let my cup be bitter, or be sweet :
I know thy goodness will such aids supply,
I need not fear to live, nor fear to die.
For which I'll chearful all my days adore
Thy goodness, wisdom, and almighty power."

The eminent acquirements and extraordinary talents of this lady now introduced her to the acquaintance of many distinguished persons; and she became known to most of those who united mental attainments with hereditary or acquired rank. The names of two distinguished personages, a Pulteney, and a Lyttleton, have already been mentioned; and with a third* she not only lived in intimacy, but visited many parts of the continent in her company.

At the house of Mrs. Montague, who, according to Dr. Johnson, "had a constant stream of conversation," she found a sincere welcome, and saw the first circles. In the palace of the present bishop of London, she either formed or cemented an acquaintance with Miss Hannah Moore, and several of the most zealous members of the established church; and she was in the habits of friendly intercourse with Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Hawkins Browne, the late Dr. Beattie, &c. &c. She appears also to have been acquainted with Garrick, and to have visited his widow.

Few, if any, scholars of the present age, were more deeply imbued or more generally acquainted with both ancient and modern learning, than the subject of this article. Mrs. Carter not only read Arabic, but appears to have formed a manuscript dictionary of that language. Hebrew she also understood: with Latin she was familiar: but it was with Greek that she solaced her learned leisure, and

delighted the hours of her retirement from the world. She appears also to have been conversant with all the modern tongues, having acquired a proficiency in Spanish, German, Portuguese, Italian, and French, the two first of which she preferred. Of the sciences, she is said to have delighted most in astronomy, and her attachment to it doubtless occasioned some of the verses already quoted in this article.

Notwithstanding her unaffected piety, and her religious opinions, which were eminently strict and orthodox, Mrs. C. was social, and even condescending. Her conversation was divested of the affectation of learning; and such as were unlearned themselves, experienced no airs of superiority on her part. The friend of Lord Lyttleton was to be seen every day; but the translator of Epictetus was only beheld in the library.

The iron hand of Time had "thinned her flowing hair," and her dress (for she had never been studious of ornament), was not prepossessing; but she no sooner opened her mouth than her audience was delighted: and it may be questioned whether her conversational powers as a visitor, or her talents as a letter-writer, had the better claim to superiority.

Her time was divided between her native town of Deal, where she had built a neat little house, and London, in which she was accustomed to spend part of the winter and spring.

Such was either the force of habit, or the magnetic attraction of friendship, that she cheerfully sustained the fatigue of a nocturnal journey in a public carriage, for the express purpose of enjoying the society in which she had so long delighted.

This eminent and learned female died at her lodgings in Clarges-street, London, on the 19th of February, 1806, after having nearly attained the patriarchal age of eighty-nine.

* Mrs. Montague.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

ODE TO THE RIVER FOWEY.

BY DR. WALCOT.

O LOVELY flood, on whose fair banks
I play'd in early youth my pranks,
And often sail'd thy clear expanse along,
And from thy bosom hook'd up fish;
Pollock and bream, a dainty dish,
Salmon and mackrel, worthy epic song,
Lobster and turbot, and John Dory,
As nice as e'er were put before ye,

O epicures!—And plaice and mullet,
Fit to descend a royal gullet!

Thy margin green, and castles hoar,
Where heroes dwelt and fought of yore,
And smote the daring Gaul with dread,—
Boast not a muse to sing their praise,
The tribute of immortal lays,
And cast a glory round their head.

Full oft in summer's golden hour,
We made, in boats, a happy tour,

Full

Full many a nymph a nymph and swain,
And happy on a verdant bank
Our tea and well-cream'd coffee drank ;
While music pour'd her strain,
Loud on the zephyr's pinions borne,
The triumph of the echoing horn.

The walks of Graham and Trefry,
The walks of Hall delight mine eye,
And pleasant valley of Lewire,
With villas on the winding stream,
That rather look of Fancy's dream,
And claim the Muse's loudest lyre.

Tho' Britain's King and Britain's Queen
Are every year at Weymouth seen,
Thy spirits let me hear—
For hark!—this instant on the breeze,
In sounds of thunder from the seas,
A voice salutes mine ear.

The Majesty of Ocean speaks !
And thus the God sublimely breaks—
“ Ye rivers lift around !

Tho' some of ye on Britain's coast
May many a beauty justly boast,
And much with fish abound ;
Tho' far and wide may fly your name,
Yet it shall be yon harbour's lot,
That pretty, yet neglected, spot,
To fill the largest trump of Fame.

“ Should Amphitrite, and her fair maids,
Sigh for the shore and rural shades,
Variety t'enjoy ;
I'd swear by all my brine and fish,
If such should be the ladies' wish,
I'll take a house at Foy.”

TRANSLATION

OF A PASSAGE IN DELILLE'S POEM ON
THE IMAGINATION.

[This work of the first living French Poet
has just appeared in France, and no copy
has yet reached England. The extract
from which this Translation has been made
appeared in a late *Moniteur*.]

A BEAUTEOUS flower Spain's glowing
sun matur'd—

Her virgin heart the power of Love abjur'd
Too long—for when at last the conqu'ror
came

Her bosom panted with his fiercest flame.
The flame, too furious for a fire's controul,
To young Alvaro yielded all her soul.

My tale is short—the haughty father
knew,

And at the virgin's feet her lover flew.
She seiz'd the reeking blade with frantic fire,
And to the Lover sacrific'd the Sire !
Thus were dissolv'd, in one short moment's
time,

By deeds of blackest and most hideous crime,
The holiest, and the softest ties below.

—So mad is Love when Vengeance prompts
the blow !

But who, poor wretched maid, can picture
thee !

Victim of Guilt, Remorse, and Misery ?
The horrid secret to no creature known,
Pent-up, and burning in her breast alone !
A solitary hut conceal'd her shame,
And dark oblivion gather'd round her name.
One peasant girl alone found entrance there,
To be the witness of her black despair,
But not the secret of her soul to share.

But never being in the world's wide range
Shew'd such a picture of discordant change !
Now plung'd in gloomy silence, dark and
deep,

The gnawing Fiends of Conscience seem'd to
sleep ;

Then, as if all unable to controul,
Or trample down the horrors of the soul,
The painful struggle in her mind was seen,
Thro' her strain'd eye-balls and distorted
mien.

Then, suddenly, as o'er a stormy sky
We see a trembling sun beam often fly,
And paint the hovering cloud with transient
glow—

Thus, o'er her alter'd front, her hollow brow,
Her features pale with torment, for a while
Shoots a sweet, mournful, melancholy,
smile.

But durst she weep ? Her tears bring no
relief—

The burning tears of unrelenting grief !
Sudden, oh horror ! oh refin'd distress !
What beauteous scenes of childhood's happi-
ness

Start to her troubl'd view ? She sees again
That blissful age, exempt from guilt and
pain,

When a fond mother's tender kiss gave place,
In playful contest, to a fire's embrace.
Oh ! then, how heav'd her breast, how roll'd
her eye,

How burst the thrilling shrieks of agony !
O'er fields and mountains, and the forest-
glade,

Wander'd with hurrying steps the frantic
maid,
Rush'd o'er the plains, and darted thro' the
shade,

Till Nature, tir'd, exhausted, quite gave way,
And bloodless, breathless, on the earth she
lay.

Yet pains like these bring solace to her
care,
For madness gives a vent to her despair.

But when, imprison'd in her hut alone,
Her scatter'd senses reassume their tone,
And all the wand'rings of her fancy cease,
Reason returns, but not with reason peace.
'Twas then her heart appear'd to sink within,
Weigh'd down by all the heaviness of sin ;
There, drop by drop, a father's blood distill'd,
Mix'd with a lover's ;—blood herself had
spill'd.

Now,

Now, with her parricidal hand, she tried
To turn away the still-returning tide ;
Now, close pursu'd by an imagin'd ghost,
" Help ! help ! " she cried, " Alvaro ! or I'm
lost !

See, see, oh see my angry father glare !
See the sharp steel ! oh God ! what sight is
there !

The same with which I stabb'd his precious
life ! "

Then would she bend, as if to shun the knife
In fancy lifted—but oh agony !

She cannot shun her soul ; she cannot fly
From those fell dæmons that her heart cor-
rode ;

All paints her crime—all marks avenging
God.

Hell yawns—Heav'n thunders—the hot bolt
is sent—

Could God forgive, her soul would ne'er re-
lent !

Sometimes she hopes ; she bends her knees
to pray ;

She clasps her hands—despairs ; and turns
away—

Avenging God o'erwhelms her with dismay.

Yet not unoften, in her maddest mood,
She stopp'd, observant, where the gloomy
wood

Of cypress join'd the elm's majestic shade,
And round the village-church a shelter made.

It seem'd as if a secret viewless force,
Awful, yet soothing to her soul's remorse,
Here led her on—but then a sudden fear
And horror seiz'd her, if she ventur'd near.

Yet once, as round the pale she dar'd to
stray

A simple peasant met her on the way,
Whose holy aspect fix'd her roving sight.

Mild were his features ; and his visage bright
Beam'd inward peace, and fellowship with
Heav'n,

Which God's appointed minister had giv'n.
Surpris'd, encourag'd, hoping, she draws
nigh ;

She enters ; she advances silently ;
Her trembling eyes now venture to endure

The sight of that tribunal, just and pure,
By true repentance ever open found.

She gaz'd with tears of anguish wildly round—
" That Judge severe whose holy throne I
see

May mercy grant to all—but none to me ! "

A venerable man, with age grown white,
The pastor of the church, now met her sight,

Whole useful days, thro' forty summers, ran
In piety to God, and love to man :

All that'd his bounty, none his justice fear'd ;
Lov'd in his hamlet in his church rever'd,

His manners preach'd ; his fair example
taught ;

And warm'd the heart, and sanctified the
thought—

The child and parent bless their strengthen'd
tie,

And e'en the infant, as he passes-by,
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Extends his little hand in playful guile,
And hangs delighted on the good-man's smile.
Of sad remorse-partaker firm and sure ;
The trust of sinners, yet himself most pure ;
Like some proud mountain whose exalted
head

Sees clouds and tempests far beneath it spread,
While thunders play around his breast, and
die,

Itself the tenant of a cloudless sky.

Meeting, they paus'd—th' opening sen-
tence hung

Ready to break—yet silence chain'd each
tongue.

With looks most eloquently dumb, the
maid

At once conceal'd her secret, and betray'd.
He ask'd her not a word—for souls refin'd

Respect the secret of a wretched mind—
But his eye spoke such pity, as must move

The wounded heart to confidence and love.

Together, to the altar they drew near—
She knelt, oppress'd by holy awe and fear.

Three times her guilt hangs trembling, half-
reveal'd,

And thrice her timid heart denies to yield.

At length, impatient of the struggling load,
Her full, o'erflowing soul gave way to God.

And, as her fault'ring tongue confess'd, she
tries

To read with eager glance the good man's
eyes.

Mov'd by such suff'ring, touch'd by such
remorse,

His lips dare open comfort's sacred source ;
She breathes again ; tears, long by mil'ry
dried,

Pour from her soft'ning eyes a copious tide—
Not such as us'd from madd'ning rage to break,

Whose burning torrents furrow'd all her
cheek,

But those delicious tears, those tears from
Heav'n,

By God himself to souls repentant giv'n,
Resembling, in their course, the dews of
ev'n,

Those mild, refreshing dews, that give new
birth

To the parch'd fruits and drooping flowers of
earth.

Mean-time, the priest, instructed from the
sky,

Grants pardon, in the name of the Most-
High.

But who can paint the calm that hour be-
stow'd ?

She vows her heart, her pray'rs, her tears, to
God.

She feels her conscience rest, her tortures
cease,

And conscience seals Heav'n's promises of
peace.

CRISPUS.

IMPROMPTU

Delivered by Mr. THELWALL at the conclusion of that portion of his Lectures which relates to natural impediments, or defects and mal-conformations of the mouth, and the operations by which those deformities are remedied.

THO' wanton Nature, in some careless mood,
Half mould the form, indefinite and crude;
And there where Beauty's sweetest grace
Should play
Distortion's glare and cankering blight bewray.
Let not despair the matron-spirit quail;
Art may complete, where Nature's efforts
fail:
Triumphant Art! that, vers'd in Nature's
laws,
From *her more perfect* toil instruction draws;
Which back, in grateful effort, she returns,
Where o'er *her blemish'd work* the goddess
mourns.

Cherish this art, ye virtuous and ye wise!
Its keen research, its ardent sympathies;

Defect shall fade before its sacred flame,
And imperfection almost want a name;
From foul deformity shall beauty spring;
The Mute shall reason; and the Dumb shall
sing!

EXTEMPORE

TO A LADY WHO REQUESTED A DESCRIPTION OF LOVE.

BY MR. LYNCH.

"WHAT is Love?" you ask, fair creature!

Mark the notes of ev'ry sigh,
Mark the glow of every feature,
Mark the mad'ning melting eye,
Restless, trembling, blest, uneasy,
As the youth beside thee sits,
Views thy smiles, now pleas'd, now crazy,
Calm by turns, and wild by fits.
Ask the voice that sweetly falters,
Ask the ardent thrilling squeeze,
Ask the countenance that alters,
Smiles that melt and frowns that freeze!

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE.

THE following interesting memoir, respecting the red colour of the snow on high mountains, was lately read before the National Institute, by M. RAMOND.

When M. de Saussure travelled in the Upper Alps, about twenty years ago, he remarked, for the first time, that immense fields of snow were tinged by a red powder, the origin of which he could not ascertain. To accomplish this object, he collected some of the powder, and subjected it to experiments, but his doubts on this head were far from being cleared up; for, although it appeared to be of a vegetable nature, his attempts to discover the plant to which it belonged did not succeed. This last consideration at first induced him to regard it as the product of a singular combination of some earth, separated from the snow with air and light: but he afterwards returned to his first opinion, and regarded it as the seminal dust of some plant, probably of the cryptogamous kind. He was farther confirmed in this opinion on his ascent to the summit of Mont Blanc, when he reflected that the snow was never found tinged with this red matter, but at a certain and determined height, where many Alpine plants grew, and only during the season of their fecun-

dation; and that at the summit of this mountain, which was wholly destitute of vegetation, the snow uniformly appeared of the most perfect whiteness. He was, besides, anxious to learn whether a similar phenomenon did not occur in other mountainous regions.

"This circumstance," says M. Ramond, "I had it lately in my power fully to ascertain, as I observed that the snow was of this red colour in the Upper Pyrennees. Many observations, it is true, have led me to draw conclusions very different from those of M. de Saussure, but they do not enable me to add any thing to the facts he has so accurately described.

"Like that illustrious naturalist, I have met with this coloured snow in the spring and during thaws, on mountains at the height of between two thousand and two thousand four hundred metres. In some places, I observed this reddish tint in the furrows produced by the melting of the snow; but it was more particularly evident, and of a deeper shade, at the junction of several furrows, where a multitude of rills had deposited this colouring matter. I collected a portion of this snow, and allowed it to dissolve spontaneously. The fluid thus obtained became almost immediately clear, and the red powder was precipitated to the bot-

tom of the vessel. Saussure doubtless had not observed this excess of weight, so opposite to that of a vegetable powder, which is specifically lighter than water; but this is the only one of its characters which is in opposition to its other sensible properties. On being exposed to a slight degree of heat, it exhales sometimes a smell like that of opium, and at others similar to that of plants belonging to the chicoraceous tribe; when the heat is augmented, it swells and bubbles up like vegetable substances, diffusing the odour peculiar to them.

"So far my experiments tended to confirm the opinion of Saussure; but it remained to be demonstrated whether the places where this powder was found might not throw some light upon its origin. I was then engaged in botanizing on the highest of the Pyrenean mountains. For seven years I had been occupied in this pursuit, and during that period had collected from fifteen to eighteen hundred species: these I carefully examined, and can safely affirm that I did not meet with any whole pollen answered, either by its colour or abundance, to the phenomenon in question.

"But, on the other hand, Saussure having at first endeavoured to discover the origin of this powder in the mineral kingdom, asserted that the coloured snow was not surmounted by any rocks whence it could proceed; and it is in this respect that my results differ from those of that philosopher.

"The first time I noticed this appearance, which was about seven years ago, I was in a country abounding with granite; the snow was detached from the rocks by a partial thaw, but it was evident it had once been in close contact with them; and at the origin of all the furrows, which carried down the coloured powder, I found very dark red grains, whence the tint evidently proceeded. What was my astonishment when, on examining them more narrowly, I discovered them to be small particles of mica, in a state of singular decomposition. This was not a simple oxidation of the iron contained in the mica, but a complete transformation of the whole substance into a light, red, and pulverulent matter. Many of these particles were completely changed, while others of them were but superficially altered. I selected these last, and scraped off the powder with which they were covered. This was really the colouring powder of the snow, and this substance, the mineral origin of which was thus

proved, assumed a vegetable character in my crucible.

"On the following year, I found the red snow on the mountains in the form of micaceous schistus. Since which I have frequently discovered it, and always on lands abounding with mica. Once, in particular, I received a very surprising and unexpected confirmation of this fact. On ascending Mont Perdu, and the surrounding tertiary mountains, I discovered the rose tint on the snow which covered the glacier of *Tuque Rouye*. Can this phenomenon, said I to myself, proceed here from any other cause? On examining the rocks, however, all the hard grey stones were intermixed with almost imperceptible particles of mica.

"Lastly, the absence of mica is alone sufficient to explain why Saussure had not observed the red colour of the snow on the summit of Mont Blanc: he himself informs us, that the granite was there totally free from any mixture of mica.

"But this last proof is superfluous, since I have already shown that the production of the red powder in question did not depend on the presence of mica alone, but required the concurrence of certain circumstances which could only take place in the middle regions of these mountains. Saussure availed himself of that consideration in order to support his opinion, while, in fact, it tends to corroborate mine; since it is not the presence of mica alone which is necessary to produce the effect of which we have been speaking, but a concurrence of particular seasons and temperature, joined to a proper degree of oxygenation in the snow, and a certain degree of activity in all the causes which tend to produce this phenomenon: it is particularly evident in those places, and during that season, in which the elements most strongly tend to form new combinations. Nature, indeed, appears equally incapable of producing it at those immense heights where her energies are enchained by a perpetual winter, or in the lowest regions where they are exhausted by successive vegetation.

"On the whole," concludes M. Ramond, "from the facts I have stated respecting the conversion of mica into a powder which acquires all the characters of a vegetable production, it appears to me to open a vast field for inquiry, respecting the means employed by nature in the successive production of organized beings from the molecules of inanimate matter."

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AT LISBON.

THE secretary of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Lisbon, M. Francisco de Borja Ganga Stockler, has published lately the first volume of his works, consisting of eulogies on various distinguished characters, among which is one on the celebrated M. d'Alembert; with some remarks on fluxions, that appear deserving of public attention, and reflect the highest credit on the author: it also contains a very interesting memoir on the maritime discoveries of the Portuguese in the fifteenth century.

SOCIETY. FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES, &c.

IMPROVEMENTS in agriculture, in chemistry, in manufactures, and in mechanics, are the great objects for which this society was established more than half a century ago; and in the pursuits of these a number of public-spirited individuals have expended annually large sums of money, independently of the time and attention which they bestow in the advancement of the best interests of their country and the world. Among the various inventions and improvements that have lately received the sanction and premiums of this disinterested society, we shall first notice those which are connected with chemical processes. Of these is,

1. Mr. THOMAS VANDERMAN's invention of cheap and durable paints made with fish-oil, for which the inventor received the society's silver medal and twenty guineas. This paint is said to be superior to all others for cheapness and durability, equal to any in beauty, and not subject to blister or peel off by the sun. The method and expence of refining one ton of fish-oil may be thus described:

	£.	s.	d.
One ton of fish oil, or 252 gallons	36	0	0
32 gallons of vinegar, at 2s.			
per gallon		3	4
12 lbs. litharge, at 5d. per lb.	0	5	0
12 lbs. white copperas, at 6d.			
per lb.		0	6
12 gallons of linseed oil, at 4s.			
6d. per gallon	2	14	0
2 gallons of spirits of turpentine, at 8s.		0	16

298 gallons cost - - £43 5 0
But the oil thus prepared is worth 4s. 6d. per gallon, or 67l. 1s., leaving a profit of 23l. 16s. on every ton of oil,

As a specimen of the paints described by Mr. Vanderman, we copy the method and expence of preparing what he denominates the

SUBDUED GREEN.

Fresh lime-water, 6 gallons	-	0	0	3
Road dirt, fine sifted, 112 lbs.	-	0	1	0
Whiting, 112 lbs.	-	0	2	4
Blue black, 30 lbs.	-	0	2	6
Wet blue, 20 lbs.	-	0	10	0
Residue of the oil, 3 gallons, at 2s. per gallon	-	0	6	0
Yellow ochre, in powder, 24lb.	0	2	0	

£. 1 4 1

The whole composition will weigh 368 lb., of course the expence is at a rate less than one penny per lb.: but to render it fit for use, to every eight pounds add a quart of the incorporated oil, and the same quantity of linseed oil, and it will be found a paint possessed of every requisite quality of beauty, durability, and cheapness; and in this state of preparation it does not exceed two-pence halfpenny per lb., whereas the coal tar of the same colour is six-pence.

Upon the same principles, lead colour may be made for less than two-pence per lb.; a *bright green* for about three-pence farthing per lb.; a *stone* colour for two-pence per lb.; and a *brown red* for one penny per lb.

In an additional communication from Mr. V, we have a receipt for a constant white, for the inside painting of houses; which, though not divested of smell in the operation, will become dry in four hours, and all the smell gone in that time. The composition of this paint is thus described:

To one gallon of spirit of turpentine, add two pounds of frankincense; let it simmer over the fire until dissolved, strain it, and bottle it for use. To a gallon of the oil add one quart of this, shake them well together, and bottle it also. Let any quantity of white-lead be ground with the spirits of turpentine very fine, then add a sufficient portion of the last mixture to it, until it is fit for laying on. If in working it grows thick, it must be thinned with spirits of turpentine. It is a flat or dead white.

Mrs. JANE RICHARDSON has obtained from this society twenty guineas, as a premium for the following description of the process for clearing feathers from their animal oil:

Take for every gallon of clear water, one pound of quick lime; mix them well together, and when the undissolved lime is

is precipitated in fine powder, pour off the clear lime water for use, at the time it is wanted. Put the feathers in another tub, and add to them a quantity of the clear lime water, sufficient to cover the feathers about three inches, when well immersed and stirred about therein. The feathers, when thoroughly moistened, will sink down, and should remain in the lime water three or four days, after which the foul liquor should be separated from the feathers by laying them on a sieve. The feathers should be afterwards well washed in clean water, and dried upon nets, which will take up about three weeks.

To Mrs. MORRICE has been adjudged fifteen guineas for a method of cleaning silk, woollen, and cotton goods, without damage to the texture or colour, which is thus performed:

Grate raw potatoes to a fine pulp in clean water, and pass the liquid matter through a coarse sieve into another vessel of water; let the mixture stand till the fine white particles of the potatoes are precipitated, then pour the mucilaginous liquor from the fecula, and preserve the liquor for use. The article to be cleaned should then be laid upon a linen cloth on a table; and having provided a clean sponge, dip the sponge in the potatoe liquor, and apply it to the article to be cleaned till the dirt is perfectly separated, then wash it in clean water several times. Two middle-sized potatoes will be sufficient for a pint of water.

The white fecula will answer the purpose of tapioca, and make an useful nourishing food with soup or milk, or serve to make starch and hair powder. The coarse pulp, which does not pass the sieve, is of great use in cleaning worsted curtains, tapestry, carpets, or other coarse goods.

The mucilaginous liquor will clean all sorts of silk, cotton, or woollen goods, without hurting or spoiling the colour; it is also useful in cleaning oil-paintings, or furniture that is soiled. Dirty painted waincots may be cleansed by wetting a sponge in the liquor, then dipping it in a little fine clean sand, and afterwards rubbing the waincote with it.

Under the article *Manufactures* we notice the gold medal adjudged to Mr. WILLIAM CORSTON, for Leghorn plait hats, &c. This is undoubtedly an invention of great importance to this country, as we are told that the importation of this article of dress, during the ten years previously to Mr. Corston's method of manufacture, would furnish employment for

5000 female children and young women, and give cultivation to two thousand acres annually of very poor land to raise the straw, unfit for other culture; and thus diffuse the means of support and happiness to many hundreds of poor families, by the healthy and productive employment it will afford their children.

The silver medal and forty guineas have been voted to Mr. JOSEPH BAIRD, for a machine for cutting and crooking wires for cards employed in carding cotton and wool. This machine occupies a space of 14 inches square; it is worked by a handle, on the axis of which a small fly-wheel is fixed; it receives two wires at the same time from two barrels or reels, on each of which a coil of wire is placed; the wires are drawn forward from thence on turning the handle of the machine, they pass through two rollers, and are cut and double crooked as they advance within it; the wires, when properly formed for prickling into the leathers, drop down into a receptacle under the machine.—The advantages expected from this invention are, 1. The great expedition with which the machine does the business; 2. The great extent to which it may be employed; 3. That it does not waste wire as other machines do, on account of its feeding itself, which is a very material advantage.

To Mr. JOHN AUSTIN, of Glasgow, was adjudged the silver medal for various improvements made by him in manufactures: among these, in the manufacture of muslins, lawns, &c., are spotting shuttles, that save clipping and the waste of spotting yarn to nearly seven-eighths of its whole value, and the pattern improved thereby. Some of the machinery is worked by a single touch of the weaver's finger, although there be one hundred spots in the breadth of the web; and it is done in the same space of time that one of these spots was formerly worked by the weaver, who usually kept a boy on each side of him, each working spot after spot with his fingers: these spots are called brocaded or finger spots. Another part of the machinery goes obliquely through the shed of the web, and will make any figure of a spot on a plain or twilled mounted web, without hiddles or treadles. A third instrument will answer, with pressers, to keep down the yarn that is not in the spot, without spotting hiddles or treadles. The next improvement is an universal ravel or snifle, useful at the beaming of all kinds of webs. This machine, which costs but 50s., is of itself complete, and will beam from the coarsest to the finest web, and to any

any breadth required; whereas, by those in common use, 120 different ones are necessary, the value of which is more than 120l.

Mr. AUSTIN has laid before the society specimens of types or figures, formed of burnt clay or porcelain, for printing patterns upon calicoes, or designs for articles to be sewed or ramboured. These types are not liable to be destroyed by fire, nor by lying in a damp place. They may be made to a certain depth, so as to be varied at pleasure, the same as letter-press printing types. A certain number may be marked on each type, to ascertain the exact proportion of the price of rambouring or sewing; the rates of the same work being frequently very irregular, for want of a regular standard to calculate them by. They may be purchased at half, or even one-fourth, of those cut in wood; they are equally durable, or more so, and may be made finer than any cut in wood.

In *Agriculture*, the silver medal has been voted to the Earl of BREADALBANE for his plantations of fir-trees; a gold medal to THOMAS JOHNES, Esq. for the plantation of 922,000 of oaks from acorns; one to J. C. CURWEN, Esq., for the culture of beans and wheat; and one to Mr. TAYLOR, of Beamish, Durham, for improving waste land. To SAMUEL TAYLOR, Esq., of Moston, the silver medal has been adjudged for the growth of white thorn; one also to Mr. MASON, near Warwick, for the culture of carrots; and one to Mr. SMITH, Buckingham-street, for irrigating boggy land. To Mr. WM. WATSON, North Middleton, for comparative culture of turnips, has been given ten pounds; to Mr. SETH BULL, of Ely, thirty guineas, for planting osiers; and to Mr. FAREY, Crown-street, Westminster, for experiments on the growth of trees, has been voted the silver medal.

To Captain MILLER, of Axminster, has been presented the silver medal, for a pair of sheep shears, in the use of which there is no risque of cutting the animal; and, of course, they may be recommended to indifferent shearers and to learners with the greatest degree of confidence.

The Rewards conferred by the Society this Year, were presented on the 2d of May to the respective Candidates, by his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, the President, in the following order.

IN AGRICULTURE.

TO J. C. Curwen, Esq. M. P. Workington Hall, for agricultural improvements; the gold medal.

To Richard Phillips, Esq. Tyn-y-Rhon, near Oswestry, for improving waste land, class 45; the gold medal.

To J. G. Calthrop, Esq. Gosberton, Lincolnshire, for the cultivation of spring wheat, class 23; the gold medal.

To Mr. J. S. Wade, Benhull, near Saxmundham, Suffolk, for planting osiers, class 12; the gold medal.

To Charles Layton, Esq. Reedham Hall, Norfolk, for comparative culture of turnips, class 26; the silver medal.

To Mr. Wm. Chetham, Mellor Moor, Derbyshire, for improving waste land, the silver medal.

To Mr. Robert Salmon, Woburn, Bedfordshire, for remarks in pruning timber trees the silver medal.

IN CHEMISTRY.

To Mr. Charles Wilson, 6, Worcester-street, Borough, for a method of curing damp walls, ten guineas.

To Mr. Sebastian Grandi, 6, Brownlow-street, Long Acre, for colours and materials for painting, the silver medal.

IN POLITE ARTS.

To her Serene Highness the Margravine of Brandenburg Anspach, and Bareith, &c. &c. for a model in bas relief of the late Margrave, the silver medal.

To Miss Folkes, Cavendish square, for miniature paintings, the silver medal.

To Mr. Charles Heath, Russel Place, Fitzroy-square, for an original sketch of the battle of the angels, class 101, the greater silver pallet.

To Mr. J. B. Lane, 18, Upper Grosvenor-street, for an historical drawing of Alexander attacking the Persians, after crossing the Granicus.

To Miss H. A. Jackson, Hanover-street, Hanover-square, for a drawing from nature of a lady bathing, class 100, the gold medal.

To Miss Hillier, Stoke Park, Guildford, for a drawing of flowers from nature, the greater silver pallet.

To Miss Francillon, Norfolk-street, for a drawing of flowers from nature, the greater silver pallet.

To Miss S. C. Day, Lower Bryanston-street, for an original drawing of Augustus entering the apartment of Cleopatra, the smaller silver pallet.

To Mr. G. Gutch, Oxford, for a drawing of Wrexham, class 99, the silver medal.

To Mr. P. M. French, Great Alie street, for an architectural drawing, the smaller silver pallet.

To Mr. A. Raimback, Warren-street, for a line engraving of punishments in Tartarus, class 107, the gold pallet.

To Mr. L. Clennel, Twickenham Common, for an engraving on wood of a battle, class 110, the gold pallet.

To Mr. Branston, Wynyatt-street, for an engraving on wood of a scene in the comedy of

of Measure for Measure, the smaller silver pallet.

To Miss Mary Hay, Chandos-street, for a drawing of the Ecce Homo, class 100, the silver medal, set in gold.

To Miss Zornlin, Newington-place, Kennington, for a drawing of Antigone, the greater silver pallet.

To Miss Beverley, Spring Gardens, for a drawing of a landscape, the smaller silver pallet.

To Mr. J. S. Halfpenny, 59, Stafford-place, Pimlico, for a drawing of the Antinous, class 105, the greater silver pallet.

To Mr. George Corbould, 70, John-street, for a drawing of an antique statue, the smaller silver pallet.

To Mr. John Romney, 10, Warren-street, for a drawing of outlines, class 102, the smaller silver pallet.

To Miss Andree, Hatton Garden, for a portrait of a lady in oils, the greater silver pallet.

To Miss Sarah Benwell, Oxford, for a drawing of Our Saviour on the Cross, the greater silver pallet.

To Miss E. Scott, St. James's-street, Brighton, for a drawing of the Virgin and Child, the greater silver pallet.

To Miss M. A. Barron, New London-street, Tottenham Court Road, for a drawing of the Death of Socrates, the smaller silver pallet.

To Mr. Richard Neate, Hadley, who is crippled in all his limbs, except his left arm, for a drawing of the Holy Family, the smaller silver pallet.

To Mr. Sebastian Grandi, 6, Brownlow-street, Long Acre, for a preparation of grounds or pannels for painters, twenty guineas.

IN MANUFACTURES.

To Mr. J. Robertson, of Edinburgh, for a method of weaving fishing-nets, twenty guineas.

To Mr. William Neven, 19, Barrack

Court, Woolwich, for weaving extremely fine cloth, fifteen guineas.

IN MECHANICS.

To Dr. Thomas Cogan, Bath, for a drag to save persons from being drowned, class 140, the gold medal.

To John Trotter, Esq. Soho-square, for a curvilinear saw, the gold medal.

To Mr. John Austin, Glasgow, for a loom, worked by machinery, the gold medal.

To Mr. Neil Snodgrafs, Johnstone, county of Renfrew, Scotland, for a mode of heating rooms, by steam, the gold medal, or forty guineas.

To Mr. J. Middleton, St. Martin's-lane, for improvements in printing paper-hangings, the silver medal.

To Mr. G. Field, Newman-street, for a stove for heating rooms, or drying different articles, the silver medal.

To Mr. Benjamin Scott, Bermondsey-street, for a machine for splitting sheep skins, twenty guineas.

To Mr. James Hardy, Glasgow, for a book-binder's press, fifteen guineas.

To Mr. Jos. Davis, 14, Crescent, Kingsland Road, for a machine to prevent accidents to glaziers or painters, ten guineas.

To Mr. A. Stafs, 18, Porter-street, Newport Market, for a machine to assist in making shoes, ten guineas.

IN COLONIES AND TRADE.

To Mr. Philemon Wright, County of York, Lower Canada, for the culture of hemp, the silver medal.

To Mr. Frederic Arnold, River Thames, Upper Canada, for the culture of hemp, the silver medal.

To Mr. Joshua Cornwall, River Thames, Upper Canada, for the culture of hemp, the silver medal.

To Mr. G. Ward, Township of Camden, Upper Canada, for the culture of hemp, twenty dollars.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Loan of all new Prints and Communications of Articles of Intelligence are requested.

THE MARQUIS OF STAFFORD'S PICTURES.

IN May the Marquis of Stafford's most magnificent collection of pictures were exhibited, and will continue to be exhibited every Wednesday from twelve till five o'clock, to those who are fortunate enough to be honoured with tickets, which, from the high attraction of the spectacle, and the necessity of keeping the rooms free from a crowd, have hitherto been principally confined to persons of the first rank, first-rate connoisseurs, and first-rate artists. To the last description of

gentlemen the Marquis has most liberally granted tickets that will admit themselves and a friend during the whole time the rooms remain open.

The manner in which the pictures are arranged is highly judicious; the various schools being displayed in the different rooms and hung upon a sort of fawn-coloured stucco, by lines of the same colour, suspended to rods, which are fixed at the top of each room; so that any picture may be removed, and another put in its place, without the least difficulty. Each visitant receives at the door a printed catalogue

talogue of the pictures, which he returns when he leaves the rooms.

This catalogue displays marks of candour, and an honourable regard to truth, which we have rarely witnessed in the list of a collection. A very fine picture of St. John with the Lamb, from which the late Mr. Major engraved a print; and which the late Mr. Gainsborough considered as an uncommonly fine original picture by Morillo, and made a copy of the same size, to keep in his possession as a study, and of which the many connoisseurs who saw it expressed the highest admiration;—this picture, for which the late Duke of Bridgewater paid a very large sum of money, is in this catalogue stated to be a copy; the original picture having been purchased by Sir Simon Clarke (we believe from the religious house for which it was painted), and by him imported to this country. This is eminently candid and honourable; and to it may be added, that many very capital pictures, where the painters could not be positively ascertained, have no painters name inserted in the catalogue.

To describe all the first-rate works in this most splendid collection, would far exceed our bounds; indeed, with very few exceptions, the whole are in the very first class, and give the idea of a national establishment, rather than of the collection of an individual.

There are several of a most capital description by Titian: one of them, a Jupiter and Leda, is in a passage that leads to the gallery, and in a frame that is opened by a private spring.

There are several by Nicolo Poussin; the Moses striking the Rock, and the Marriage Feast at Cana of Galilee we think superior (if possible) to the celebrated picture of the Plague, in Mr. Hope's collection. The Marquis is very rich in the school of the Carrachis. There is a small and very beautiful picture of Schidoni on a similar subject to one by Coreggio, which hangs in the same room. There are a number of pictures by Teniers, and generally in his very best style; and several by Adrian Ostade. Many very fine productions by Rubens. The tiger lying down and playing is a singularly beautiful picture. Of the English school there are several: a sketch of the head of Charles I. by Dobson, seems to be a study for a larger picture of the same head, which hangs over it, and is admirably drawn and beautifully coloured. A most capital picture of Niobe, and a smaller landscape by Wilton; a very good land-

scape, the inside of a wood, by Sir George Beaumont. Two pictures in a very fine taste by Westall. Turner's picture, so much noticed, and admired when in the Exhibition, of Dutch boats in a stormy sea. In the adjoining room is a large picture by Vandevelde, on a similar subject.

By the most celebrated masters of the different schools there are numberless admirable pictures, which we have not room even to enumerate. Many, by Salvator, &c. &c. &c.

A very fine collection of pictures, lately imported from Rome by Mr. Wilson, who went there with the intention of purchasing them, are on private view in Sackville-street, Piccadilly. Among them, are two very capital, by Claude: that with the bridge is one of the happiest efforts of his pencil. A man in armour, and several other admirable pictures by Vandyke. One in a most superior style by Rubens; in which that great painter has been more than usually attentive to the drawing. A St. Cecilia by Michael Angelo Caravaggio; a Parmegiano: several of shipping, by Vandevelde; and many by Ruysdale, Wynants, &c. &c. &c.

Horatio Lord Viscount Nelson, Duke of Bront, K. B. Vice-Admiral of the White, &c. From the original Picture (in St. Andrew's Hall, Norwich) painted at the particular Request of the Corporation of that City, to whom this Print is respectfully dedicated. Sir William Beechey, R. A. pinxt. Edward Bell sculpt. Published by J. Freeman and E. Bell, London, and Norwich, May 1806.

The picture, which was a tribute of respect to the memory of our great and lamented Admiral by the inhabitants of Norwich, was extremely well painted, and this mezzotinto print from it is in a very respectable style; but when prints are made so dark, though it may be intended to heighten the effect, it usually creates a heaviness unpleasant to the eye.

Samuel Whitbread, Esq. J. Opie, R. A. pinxt. S. W. Reynolds, sculpt. Published by S. W. Reynolds, June 1806.

Of the force and effect of Mr. Opie's portraits we have frequently spoken; and the spirited style in which this portrait is transferred to the copper is creditable to the abilities of the artist.

The Right Hon. Henry Petty, Chancellor of the Exchequer. H. Walton, pinxt. G. Turner, sculpt. Dedicated to the Marquis of Lansdown.

The instant that a man of rank in this country gets into an exalted situation, his face,

face, his air, his manner, and indeed every thing relative to him, becomes an object of universal inquiry; and to do justice to the present race of artists, they are tolerably expeditious in gratifying public curiosity. If in all cases they produced prints so well entitled to attention as that now under consideration, they would be well employed, for it is a very spirited and animated portrait, extremely well engraved in mezzotinto.

Mr. Tomkins. Sir Joshua Reynolds, pinxt. C. Turner, sculpt. Published for Messrs. Boydell and Co.

The portrait from which this print was engraved was one of the last that the late lamented President of the Royal Academy painted, and it may be fairly classed among the best portraits he ever painted. We have been told that he bestowed upon it more than his usual portion of labour, and that Mr. Tomkins sat many, very many times to him before this great painter was satisfied with his own performance. The print is engraved in a style worthy of the original.

A View of the Port of Boulogne, with Part of its Flotilla. Published by R. Ackermann.

This is one of the most clear and brilliant prints that we have ever seen. The rude piece of rock on the sinister side is forcible; the figures on the narrow foreground before the water are in the manner of Callot, and extremely well-drawn and spirited; the shipping, and hills in the distance, are very well imagined; and above all, the clouds and beams of the sun, beautifully reflected upon the water, have a most picturesque effect. Great attention has been paid to render it correct as possible; we have been informed that the original design was made on the spot by Bongeau, and afterwards wrought up to its present effect by a young artist of the name of Wantheir. The engraving, which, as we have before observed, is eminently bright and transparent, was made by Black.

Mr. Ackermann has also published a medallion (the same design as one of the plates on Lord Nelson's coffin) of Britannia and Neptune riding triumphant on the ocean, drawn by sea-horses, &c. Also the first number (which is Spring) of a work entitled the Seasons, or Flower-Garden; being a selection of the most beautiful flowers that blossom at the four seasons of the year; designed with great taste, and beautifully coloured from nature; comprising a treatise, with instructions for drawing and painting flowers;

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which will be found extremely useful to students of that art. By P. Henderson.

He has also given Proposals for publishing an interior perspective view of that very beautiful ancient specimen of Gothic architecture, Westminster Hall, as it appeared at the time of Lord Melville's trial, when there were assembled all the Princes, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, &c. &c. It will be accompanied by a brief historical account of the building, and remarkable occurrences which have happened in it, up to this trial, of which will be given an abstract, with a biographical sketch of his Lordship's life.

A North West View of the Cathedral Church at Wells, drawn and etched by J. Buckler; engraved by F. C. Lewis. Price 1l. 1s. plain, and 1l. 11s. 6d. coloured. Published June 1806, by J. Buckler, Bermondsey.

A complete set of the views of the cathedrals of this country has long been a desideratum in the arts. The few prints of the kind are almost solely confined to the antiquary, and in many cases their principal value is derived from their scarcity. We are happy to see that Mr. Buckler has embarked in this undertaking, and has completed more than half of the drawings, which have been successively exhibited at the Royal Academy, and have done great credit to his taste and extreme accuracy. Of these drawings, five are engraved and published, viz. Salisbury, Chichester, Canterbury, York, and Wells. He has also issued proposals for publishing that of Winchester; and others are in preparation. Of those already published, it is but justice to say, the perspective is accurate, the general effect broad and simple, and the *tout ensemble* highly interesting. Subscriptions are taken by Mr. Buckler, Bermondsey; Mr. Burdon, Winchester; and Mr. Collins, Salisbury.

Mr. John Thomas Smith, 36, New-man street, proposes to publish by subscription

Four geometrical Representations of Gothic Architecture, by an eminent Architect, who flourished in the beginning of the sixteenth Century; exhibiting the Principles on which the Gothic Cathedrals in this and other Countries are constructed, and demonstrating and confirming those Principles, by the Instance of a very celebrated and beautiful Edifice of that Kind abroad. The Plates engraved by Mr. Smith, and a Letter-press Explanation; and an Account of the Author, by John Sidney Hawkins, Esq. F. A. S.

In collecting materials for an explanation

tion of the ornaments, &c. of St. Stephen's chapel, which he will shortly publish, Mr. Smith was so fortunate as to meet with the above-mentioned representations, in which the principles are geometrically laid down from actual measurement, and rendered so perfectly intelligible by the letter-press, that any mason, as well as architect, will be enabled completely to understand the principles and proportions of Gothic architecture.

Mr. West's picture of the Death of Lord Nelson is gone to the engraver's; it has, in many respects, great merit; and to an amateur of portraits, it will be invaluable.

The Truchsessian Gallery of pictures,

which we have noticed in former Retrospects, sold for much less than they were expected to fetch. But thirty-two pictures of Mr. Crawford's, purchased principally in Holland, produced, under the hammer of Mr. Christie, 6733 guineas.

The British Gallery will close on the 10th of this month. The Exhibition will afterwards be opened with a few select pictures of old masters, for the study of the younger artists, who will be admitted with tickets.

A model, as large as life, of the late Lord Nelson, executed by Miss Andras, modeller in wax to her Majesty, will be exhibited for a short period, at the Historic Gallery, Pall Mall.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN JUNE.

As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for purposes of general reference; it is requested, that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted FREE of EXPENCE.

AGRICULTURE.

GENERAL View of the Agriculture of the County of Argyle, with Observations on the Means of its Improvement, drawn up for the Consideration of the Board of Agriculture and Internal Improvement. By J. Smith, D.D. 7s. 6d.

General View of the Agriculture of the County of Clydesdale, with Observations on the Means of its Improvement, drawn up for the Consideration of the Board of Agriculture and Internal Improvement. By J. Naismith. 6s.

A Practical and Experimental Enquiry Into the Nature and Property of Manures. 2s.

ANTIQUITIES.

Pinis Pyramidis; or, Disquisitions concerning the Antiquity and Scientific End of the great Pyramid of Giza, or ancient Memphis, in Egypt; and of the first Standard of Linear Measure. By the Rev. Thomas Gabb. Handsomely printed in 8vo. 7s. 6d. sewed.

The Itinerary of Archbishop Baldwin through Wales, A.D. 1788. By Giraldus de Barri, translated into English, and illustrated with Views, Annotations, and a Life of Giraldus. By Sir R.C. Hoare, bart, F.R.S.A.S. 2 vols. 4to. 11l. 11s. ditto Latin, 1 vol. 3l. 3s.

ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

Memoirs and Reports of the Society for Maritime Improvement. 1s.

Memoirs of the Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, for 1805-6, 10s. 6d. bds.

An Address to the Proprietors and Managers of Coal Mines, respecting the Means of destroying Damp, in Reply to a Proposal lately circulated by Dr. Trotter. 2s.

An Enquiry concerning the Invention of the Life Boat, including Remarks on Mr. Greathead's Report of the Evidence and other Proceedings in Parliament respecting it, with a Description of the Boat, Principles of the Construction, &c. &c.; to which are added, authentic Documents, never before published, which effectually set aside Mr. Greathead's claim to the Invention, by W. A. Haits. 2s.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of a Traveller (the Rev. L. D. . . . s) now in Retirement. Containing Anecdotes of distinguished Persons who have resided in all the Courts of Europe during the last fifty Years. Written by himself. In 5 vols. 25s. bds.

Memoirs of that Original and eccentric Genius, the late George Morland, including an Account of his Works. By W. Collins. Embellished with a striking Likeness, engraved by Mr. Ward. 5s.

CHEMISTRY.

A Chemical Catechism, for the Use of Young People, with copious Notes for the Assistance of the Teacher; to which is added, a Vocabulary of Chemical Terms, useful Tables, and a Chapter of amusing Experiments. By S. Parkes. 8vo. 12s.

DRAMA.

The Laughable Lover; a Comedy, in five Acts, by Carol O'Caustic. Price 2s. 6d.

The Invisible Girl; a Piece, in one Act, as performed at the Theatre-Royal, Drury-lane. Written by Theodore Edward Hook, 1s. 6d.

False and True; a Comedy, by the Rev. Mr. Moltru, 2s.

Edgar; or, Caledonian Feuds; a Tragedy; by George Manners, esq. 2s. 6d.

The Falls of Clyde; or, The Fairies. A Scottish Dramatic Pastoral, in Five Acts, with Three Preliminary Dissertations. Handsomely printed in 8vo. and embellished with Two Engravings, 7s. 6d. in boards.

Dion, a Tragedy; and Miscellaneous Poetry. By George Ambrose Rhodes, esq. In foolscap 8vo. 6s. in boards.

EDUCATION.

A History of England, from the earliest Periods to the Peace of Amiens; in a Series of Letters to a young Lady at School. By Charlotte Smith. 3 vols. 15s. bound.

Excursions in North America, described in Letters from a Gentleman and his young Companion to their Friends in England. By P. Wakefield, 12mo. 5s.

MEDICINE.

Cases of the Excision of Carious Joints; by H. Park, Surgeon to the Liverpool Hospital.

Vaccination Vindicated against Misrepresentation and Calumny, in a Letter to his Patients; by Edward Jones, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Anatomical Reflections on the Form of Animals, and the new Opinions of H. Cline. By T. Hunt. 5s.

A Manuel of Health; or, the Invalid guided through the Season, 10s. 6d. boards.

A Letter to Thomas Trotter, M.D. occasioned by his Proposals for destroying the Fire, and choak Damps in Coal Mines, containing chemical and general Strictures on that Work. By Henry Dewar, M.D. one of the Physicians to the Manchester Infirmary, 2s. 6d. 8vo.

Letters on the Cause and Treatment of the Gout, in which some digressive Remarks on other medical Subjects are interspersed. By the late Robert Hamilton, M.D. of Lynn Regis. 8vo.

MILITARY.

An Inquiry into the Principles of Civil and Military Subordination. By J. Macdiarmic, esq. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Observations on the Use of Light Armour in the present System of Military Tactics, containing a Description of the new-invented Patent Light Armour Waistcoat, which is a sure defence against the Bayonet, Sword and Pike, 2s.

A Staff Officer's Manual; in which is detailed the Duty of Brigade, Majors, and Aides de Camps, Garrisons, Cantonments, on the March, and in the Field. By Brigade Major Thomas Redde.

MISCELLANIES.

Censura Literaria, containing Titles, Abstracts, and Opinions of old English books, by S. E. Brydges, esq. vol. II. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Analysis of Aristotle's Logic, with Remarks, by T. Reid, D.D. F.R.S. 3s.

The Saunterer, a Periodical Paper, in two Vols. 8s. 12mo. bds.

A Select Collection of Epitaphs, and Monumental Inscriptions, with Biographical Sketches and Anecdotes of distinguished and extraordinary Persons, ornamented with an elegant Frontispiece, from a design by J. Constable. 8vo. 5s. boards.

Essays on the Anatomy of Expression in Painting. By Charles Bell. In one volume quarto.

Rouge et Noir de Musique, or Harmonic Pastimes; being Games of Cards, constituted on the Principles of Music. Invented by Thomas Danvers Worgan.

Oddities and Outlines, 10s. boards.

NATURAL HISTORY.

A Cabinet of Quadrupeds, consisting of high-finished Engravings. By T. Tooke, from Drawings by J. Ibbotson; with Historical and Scientific Descriptions, by J. Church, 4to. 9l. L.P. 17l. 17s.

NAVAL.

The Twelve Reports of the Commissioners of Naval Inquiry, and the Answer to a Memorial of the Navy Board relative to the First Report. By John Irvine Maxwell, esq. of the Inner Temple, 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

Naval Anecdotes, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Memoirs of the Rise and Progress of the Royal Navy, from the Beginning of the Reign of Henry the Seventh, to November, 1805. By Charles Derrick, esq. of the Navy-office. 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d. bds.

NOVELS.

The Wild Irish Girl, a National Tale. By Miss Owenson, Authoress of the Novice of St. Dominic, &c. 3 vols. 13s. 6d. bds.

The Father and Son of De Claremont, 3 vols. 12s.

The Strangers. By Mrs. Norris, 3 vols. 15s.

Castle Nuovier; or, Henri and Adelina, a Romance. By Mrs. Manners, 2 vols. 8s.

Something Strange, 4 volumes. By Gabrieller, 12mo. 18s. sewed.

Edward and Anne; or, a Picture of Human Life. By J. Brifted, 2 vols. 7s.

POETRY.

The Poetical Works of the late Mrs. Robinson, now first collected by her Daughter; with many original Pieces. 3 vols. 27s. bds.

Polwhele's Poems. 3 vols. folio. 15s. bds.

Torio-Whiggo-Machia; or, The Battle of the Whigs and Tories. A Political Satire, in 4 Cantos, 5s.

Sensibility; a Poem. By John Robins, Exeter, in a Pocket Volume, 5s. in boards.

Poems on various Occasions. By Charlotte Richardson, 5s. boards.

A Day and a Night; a ludicrous Anecdote, 28s.

The Progress of Glory; in the Life of Horatio Viscount Nelson of the Nile, 3 : 6d

An Essay and Poems on the public Life of the late Mr. Pitt. By Thomas Shirley.

Corruption, a Satire, with a full-length Portrait of the Author, and Notes. By Thomas Clio Rickman, Author of the Fallen Cottage, &c. 2s. 6d.

POLITICAL.

The Carnatic Question considered, in a Letter to a Member of Parliament, 2s. 6d.

Speech of the Hon. J. Randolph, in the General Congress of America, on the Non-importation Bill, 2s. 6d.

A Comparative Statement of the two Bills for the better Government of the British Possessions in India, brought into Parliament by Mr. Fox and Mr. Pitt, with Explanatory Observations. By the Right-Hon. R. B. Sheridan, 2s. 6d.

The Destiny of the German of Empire; or, Reflections on the Recent Subjugation of the Emperor of Germany, and on the General Prospects of the Nations of Europe. Part II. By J. Bicheno, M.A. 1s. 6d.

Memoir concerning the Commercial Relations of the United States with England. By Citizen Talleyrand. Read at the National Institute, the 15th Germinal, in the Year 5. To which is added, an Essay upon the Advantages to be derived from New Colonies, in the existing Circumstances. 2s.

Considerations for and against the South American Expeditions, 3s. 6d.

Trial by Impeachment of Henry Lord Viscount Melville; for High Crimes and Misdemeanors, by the House of Peers in Westminster Hall, between the 27th of April, and 17th of May, 1806, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Substance of the Speech of the Right Hon. Lord H. Petty, Chancellor of the Exchequer, on a Motion in the House of Commons for leave to bring in a Bill for the better auditing the Public Accounts, for discovering of Frauds, &c. 1s.

A Vindication of the Justice and Policy of the late Wars carried on in Hindostan and the Deccan, by Marquis Wellesly, in conjunction with Bajie Rao against the subordinate Mahratta States. By Sir George Dillias, 4to. 3s.

Remarks on certain Passages of an Examination of Mr. Dugald Stewart's Pamphlet. By one of the Ministers of Edinburgh. Relative to Subjects nearly connected with the Interests of Religion and Learning. By W. L. Brown, 2s. 6d.

The Rights of the Stock-Brokers Defended. 1s. 6d.

A Full and Impartial Report of the Debate in the House of Lords, May 14, 1806, upon Lord Holland's Bill for the Relief of the Insolvent Debtors. 8vo. 1s.

Speech of Randal Jackson, esq.; delivered at the Court of Proprietors of East India Stock, on the 21st of May, 1806. 1s.

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THEOLOGY.

The Book of Common Prayer, together with the Psalter, or Psalms of David; to which is prefixed, an Introduction, comprising a History of the English Liturgy, a Sketch of the Reformation of Religion in England, and a View of the English Translations of the Holy Scriptures. By the Rev. R. Warner, of Bath, 13s.

A Sermon. By E. Sandwith; preached at Sutton, near York, the 26th Feb. 1806, on the occasional Fast, 6d.

A Sermon occasioned by the Death of the Rev. A. Booth. Preached in Little Precinct-street, Goodman's-fields. By J. Dore; and a short Memoir of the deceased, incorporated with the Address delivered at his Interment, in Maze Pond. By J. Rippon, D.D. 2s.

The Battle of Armageddon; or, Final Triumph of the Protestant Cause, 1s.

A Sermon, preached at the Anniversary of the Sons of the Clergy, in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul's, on Thursday, May 5, by the Rev. Charles Barter, B.D. F.R.S. Common Residentary of Wells, 1s.

Forty Sermons on Doctrinal and Practical Subjects; selected from the Works of the Rev. Doctor Samuel Clarke; for the Use of Families; to which is prefixed some Account of his Life. By the Rev. Samuel Clapham, 8vo 9s boards.

Further Evidences of the Existence of the Deity; intended as a humble Supplement to Archdeacon Paley's New Theology. By George Clarke.

The beneficial Effects of Christianity on the temporal Concerns of Mankind. Proved from History and from Facts. Porteus, Bishop of London.

Two Sermons on Justification by Faith, and the Witness of the Spirit; preached in the Methodist Chapel, Rochdale, by Joseph Cooke. 9d.

An affectionate Address to the Parishioners of Blackburn, on the Institution and Observance of the Saboth; by Thomas Starkie, Vicar of Blackburn. 1s.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The Hereford Guide, containing a concise History of the City of Hereford, a Description of its Public Buildings, Episcopal See, Cathedral, Parochial Churches, and other interesting Particulars relative to the Place. 4s.

The Canterbury Guide; or, Traveller's Pocket Companion, containing an Account of whatever is curious and worth Observation in that ancient City and its Suburbs, together with a particular Description of the ancient and present State of the Cathedral and Priory of Christ-church, and the Shrine of St. Thomas-a Becket; to which is added, an Account of the dissolved Abbey of St. Augustine and its Ruins. By a late Inhabitant.

The Picture of Liverpool; comprising a short History of the Place, from the earliest Period of Existence, with a View of its Docks, Shipping,

Shipping, and Commercial Importance, &c. &c. 4s. boards.

Views in Suffolk, Norfolk, and Northamptonshire, illustrative of the Works of R. Bloomfield; to which is added, a Memoir of the Poet's Life, by E. W. Brayley, demy 8vo. 10s. 6d. Royal 8vo. 15s. 4to. 1l. 1s.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

The Stranger in Ireland; or Travels in that Country during the last Autumn and Winter. By John Carr, Esq. Illustrated with sixteen Views by Medland. 2l. 2s. bds.

A Voyage to Cochinchina, in the Years 1792 and 1793; containing a general View of the valuable Productions and the political Importance of this flourishing Kingdom; and also of such European Settlements as were visited on the Voyage: with Sketches of the

Manners, Character, and Condition of their several Inhabitants. By John Barrow, Esq. F.R.S. With twenty Engravings, coloured after the original Drawings, and a Map. 3l. 13s. 6d. 4to. bds.

The Third Volume of the Journal of modern and contemporary Voyages and Travels; containing Poqueville's Travels in the Morea, Mangouritz's Travels in Hanover, Fischer's in the South of France, original Tours in Ireland and Spain, &c. &c. With Plates. 15s. bds.

Recollections of Paris in the years 1802, 3, 4, and 5. By J. Pinkerton, 2 volumes 8vo. 1l. 1s. boards.

A Trip to Margate, with a Description of its Environs. By W. Robinson, esq. 4to. 2s. 6s.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

♦♦ *Authentic Communications for this Article are always thankfully received.*

PREPARATIONS are at length making for the erection of DOWNING COLLEGE at Cambridge, on the ground which lies opposite to the front of Emanuel, and on the left of the street which leads from that College to Pembroke. The architect is Mr. WILKINS, whose knowledge of Grecian models gives reason to hope that the edifice will be worthy of the University which it is intended to adorn.* The establishment is to consist of a Master, a Professor of the Laws of England, a Professor of Medicine, sixteen Fellows, and six Scholars. Two of the Fellows are to be in holy orders, and the rest, after the usual standing are to become barristers at law, or doctors of physic. The Master, the two Professors, and three of the Fellows, have been named in the charter; and are Dr. Francis Annesley, *Master*; Sir Buxick Harwood, *Professor of Medicine*; Mr. Christian, *Professor of Law*; and Messrs. Lens, Frere, and Meek, *Fellows*. It is understood that medicine is the branch of science which will be chiefly cultivated in this institution; and that an endeavour will be made by means of it to rescue our English universities from the opprobrium under which they have laboured owing to neglect of this most useful of human arts.

The late statute at OXFORD for Public

* In a future Number, we propose to introduce an engraving of this new College; and further particulars of its establishment.

Examinations previously to the obtaining of Degrees, has been attended with the happiest effects on the application of the students. It has rescued that university from the charges of Gibbon and others; and close study is now as essential to the attainment of honours at Oxford as at any university in Europe. A new statute is expected, by which every student will be obliged to undergo two public examinations, one in the classics, and one in the sciences, at the interval of two years between each, before he can obtain a Bachelor's degree; and by the same statute, the present examination for a Master's degree is to be discontinued.

SIR GEORGE STAUNTON, having translated into the Chinese language a Treatise on the Vaccine Inoculation, (the first English work that ever was published in China), a general inoculation for the Cow-pox has taken place in the populous city of Canton. So far have this jealous people got the better of their prejudices in this instance, that a very large subscription was raised for establishing an institution in the city of Canton, by means of which the inoculation is to be spread into the neighbouring country, and the matter diffused into every province of the empire.

The Papers of the late illustrious Lord Macartney have been confided to Mr. BARROW, by his Lordship's executors; and they will soon be given to the public, accompanied by full and accurate Memoirs of his Lordship's long and active life.

The

The corrupt and degraded state of Literary Criticism as it is now carried on in this metropolis, has determined several persons of the first literary distinction in the university of Oxford, to commence the publication of a periodical Literary Censor in that seat of science and learning. The appearance of such a work cannot but be hailed with satisfaction by every member of the republic of letters; which has of late years been so much outraged by the vandalic spirit, and the base and sinister views which have governed the greater part of our critical journals.

A CHEMICAL SOCIETY is about to be established in London. The admission of subscribers is for the present limited to sixty, and the annual subscription is fixed at three guineas. An unlimited number of gentlemen, residing in the country, may be admitted as subscribers, on paying one guinea annually, which shall entitle them to visit the Society as members, whenever they reside in the capital, provided their stay does not exceed three months. The admission of members is for the present confined to a Committee, who request, that such gentlemen as are desirous of becoming subscribers may favour them with their names, for which purpose a book is opened at their Laboratory, No. 11, Old Compton-street.

Dr. VINCENT has in the press a new edition of the *Nearchus*.

The unweildy extent of *the Poets at large* has determined Mr. PRATT, a gentleman whose taste in elegant literature has been acknowledged by the public during a period of thirty years, to make a selection of the best pieces contained in the entire series of our national Poets, which he intends to print in six or seven elegant small volumes. The pieces from each poet will be introduced by a short biographical notice, and generally accompanied by a finely engraved portrait. The entire work will be prefaced by a Critical and Historical Essay on the Characteristics and Progress of English Poetry, from Chaucer to Cowper.

A Treatise on British Pasture and Meadow Grasses, is intended to be published, by subscription, in the autumn of the present year, by Mr. JOHN THORNHILL, of Gateshead, in the county of Durham. Above thirty kinds of grasses will be described; and to aid the descriptions, a specimen of each, having all the parts, root, leaves, stem, and spike or panicle, will be given, together with a small packet of the seeds of each plant. The price to subscribers will be fifteen shillings.

Mr. JOHNES proposes to publish a Supplementary Volume to his quarto edition of Froissart's *Chronicles*; containing *Memoirs of the Life of the Author*; the various readings produced for the projected new Louvre edition; an account of the celebrated manuscripts of the *Chronicles* at Breslaw, with its various readings and additions, and an account of the death of Richard II. of England, extracted from a manuscript in the National Library at Paris.

For the promotion of one of the most interesting objects of his new Institution, Mr. THELWALL purposes to publish, in a moderate-sized quarto volume, the subject matter of his *Physiological Course*, with scientific Notes and practical Illustrations. This volume is intended to contain the most essential parts of what may be regarded as the original discoveries of the Lecturer in the path of this unexplored science, together with so much as is necessary to be popularly known of the anatomical structure of the Elecutiary organs, and the laws of physical necessity under which these organs act. It will develop distinctly the system of the Lecturer as to the causes of the respective classes of impediments, and the means by which they may be effectually prevented; and will explain the elements of that system of management by which, in a variety of instances, he has been enabled to remove such impediments when actually contracted.

Mr. MITFORD has in the press an enlarged edition of his *History of Greece*, to which will be now added a new volume.

Mr. MURRAY, lecturer in chemistry, &c. at Edinburgh, has in the press a *System of Chemistry*, which will be published early in next winter.

A new edition of Dr. MACKAY's *Treatise on the Sliding Rule, the Ship-carpenter's Rule, Gauging Rule, and Rod, &c.* with considerable additions and improvements, is in the press.

Mr. ROBERT HAMILTON, teacher of elocution in the colleges of Aberdeen, is about to publish *Elements of Elocution*, intended for the improvement of youth in the pronunciation and delivery of the English language.

The REV. JOHN WOOLL's *Memoirs of the late Rev. Dr. Joseph Warton*, are expected to appear by the end of the month.

Dr. PINEL's *Treatise of Insanity*, translated, and accompanied with Notes, by Dr. DAVIS, is nearly ready for publication.

Dr. DOUGLAS, Bishop of Salisbury, is reprinting, with corrections, *The Criterion*; or, *Miracles Examined*, a work that has long since been out of print, and which is unquestionably one of the ablest defences of revealed religion that ever was published in this or any country.

The expected work of Mr. ENSOR on the Formation and Developement of the Principles and Faculties of the Human Mind, will appear in a few days.

New editions, in octavo, of ROSCOE'S *Life of Lorenzo de' Medici*, and of *Leo the Tenth*, forming in the whole eight uniform volumes, will be shortly published.

A society has lately been established in London for the improvement of Horticulture. The report of the Committee, drawn up by T. A. Knight, Esq. is published and circulated: in this they say, "that they have long been convinced as individuals, and their aggregate observations have tended to increase their conviction, that there scarcely exists a single species of esculent plant or fruit, which (relative to the use of man) has yet attained its utmost state of perfection; nor

any branch of practical horticulture which is not still perceptible of essential improvement; and, under these impressions, they hope to receive the support and assistance of those who are interested in, and capable of promoting, the success of their endeavours."

Dr. KIDD has given an Analysis of a new mineral found in one of the Gwennap mines in Cornwall, and forming an incrustation round projecting particles of spongy pyrites intermixed with quartz. Its colour varied from a light ash to a dark brown; fracture like that of flint, presenting sections of concentric layers; texture close and polished like that of a nut, and of a silky lustre. It is soluble in the nitric and muriatic acids with effervescence, violently decomposing the former, and giving out sulphurated hydrogen gas in abundance with the latter; and in both instances depositing a considerable proportion of sulphur. From an accurate series of experiments and analysis, this mineral appears to consist of about 33 parts of sulphur, and 66 of oxyd of zinc, with a very minute proportion of iron.

The following is a Copy of the elegant Inscription to the Memory of Dr. Priestley, written by Dr. PARR, and noticed in our last.

This Tablet
is consecrated to the Memory
of the Rev. JOSEPH PRIESTLEY, L. L. D.
by his affectionate CONGREGATION,
in Testimony
of their GRATITUDE for his faithful Attention
to their spiritual Improvement,
and for his peculiar Diligence, in training up their Youth
to rational Piety and genuine Virtue:
of their RESPECT for his great and various Talents,
which were uniformly directed to the noblest Purposes:
and of their VENERATION
for the pure, benevolent, and holy Principles,
which through the trying Vicissitudes of Life
and in the awful hour of Death,
animated him with the hope of a BLESSED IMMORTALITY.

His Discoveries as a Philosopher
will never cease to be remembered and admired
by the ablest improvers of Science.

His Firmness as an advocate of Liberty
and his Sincerity as an Expounder of the Scriptures
endeared him to many
of his enlightened and unprejudiced Contemporaries.

His Example as a Christian
will be instructive to the Wise and interesting to the Good
of every Country and in every Age.

He was born at Fieldhead, near Leeds, in Yorkshire, March 13, A. D. 1733.

Was chosen a Minister of this Chapel, Dec. 31, 1780.

Continued in that office Ten Years and Six Months.

Embarked for America April 7, 1794.

Died in Northumberland-Town in Pennsylvania, Feb. 6, 1804.

Mr.

Mr. EDWARD TROUGHTON has constructed a new telescope for determining the magnetical meridian. It consists of a tube of steel, containing a set of lenses with cross wires or spiders' webs, in the usual manner. It will be easily understood that an instrument of this kind, after receiving the magnetic power, may traverse upon pivots, or by any other similar mode of suspension, and will dispose itself in the magnetic meridian. One of the difficulties attending the magnetic bar of the usual form is, that its line of direction may not be parallel to its side; and it is not easy to determine the quantity of error by reversing it, because this last operation is in most cases impracticable. Mr. Troughton's magnetic telescope may be turned round in its support like that of a levelling instrument, and it will determine the magnetic meridian; whenever any one and the same distant object is seen upon the centre of the cross wires, after the telescope has been turned round on its axis, as in its former state.

On Wednesday, the 4th of June last, was presented to SIR J. T. DUCKWORTH, Bart., a superb gold sword of five hundred guineas value, and worn by him that day at St. James's, being a present from the House of Assembly at Jamaica, for his eminent services in protecting that island in 1804. This sword, the most valuable without having jewels of any ever made in this country, was designed and executed by Mr. Teed, of Lancaster-court, Strand.

Russia.

The government of China would not permit the learned men and artists attached to the Russian embassy, to proceed into the interior of that country. One of them, the Councillor of State, Schubat, intends returning by way of northern Siberia, for the purpose of collecting in a country so little known to Europeans every thing worthy of observation.

A complete skeleton of an elephant has been lately discovered at Sbinchow, in the Russian government of Casan. This is a phenomenon which confirms the conjectures of M. Buffon.

A judgment may be formed of the zeal for the sciences in the Russian province of Kiow, from the circumstance that in three days the sum of 500,000 rubles was subscribed for the support of the college established in that city.

Prince BESBORODKO has given a fund of 210,000 rubles, and an annual revenue of 15,000 rubles, to the college which he has established at Natchin in the Ukraine.

Dr. FUCHS, author of several esteemed works on natural history, has been appointed professor and director of the botanic garden belonging to the university of Casan.

In a periodical work published at Petersburg, entitled the "*St. Peterburgische Monatschrift*," there is a very interesting article on the progress of learning and civilization in Russia, from the most remote antiquity to the time of Peter the Great. What will particularly attract the attention, is the hope held out of recovering some of the works of the ancients supposed to be irretrievably lost. It appears that Jarislaus I., son of Waladian the Great, invited to his court a great number of learned Greeks, and employed them in translating into the Slavonic language Greek works, the original of which were deposited in the church of St. Sophia. Constantin was so great a lover of the sciences, that he collected more than 1000 Greek manuscripts, several of which he caused to be translated and distributed to the schools in his dominions. Alexis Michaelowitz, wishing to compare the Slavonic versions of the books used in the churches with the originals, caused to be purchased in Greece, and particularly at Mont Athos, about 500 MSS., which are still preserved in the library of the synod at Moscow. Even allowing that the last-mentioned collection consists of copies of the Holy Scriptures and of the Fathers; yet it may reasonably be conjectured that this was not the case with respect to the 1000 MSS. collected by Constantine; and it may be asked, what is become of those presented by him to the schools, and whether the still more numerous collection of Jarislaus I. has not remained at the church of St. Sophia. It is to be hoped that all the convents of Russia will be called upon to furnish a catalogue of their libraries, by which means we may flatter ourselves to bring to light some precious remains of ancient Greek literature.

The following is the method of preparing Turkey leather in the Crimea:—The skins are first steeped twenty-four hours in cold water. The fleshy parts and fat are then scraped off. They are macerated ten days in lime-water, after which the hair is removed; they are then soaked for a fortnight in clean water, frequently renewed and kneaded by treading. The last water is impregnated with dog's dung, to complete the separation of the hair; they are scraped, and then considered as clean. The skins are then soaked four days in an infusion of bran; afterwards in a lukewarm

warm decoction of honey; passed through the press, and finally steeped four days in salt water, when they are ready for dying. The *artemisia annua* (mugwort), in decoction, is the base of all the colours which are given to the Turkey leather in the Tauride, at Astracan, and in the towns which formerly belonged to Turkey. To dye red, cochineal in powder is mixed with the decoction of mugwort, and alum is added. After the skins have been steeped in this dye, they are kneaded in a hot infusion of oak leaves; when they have become supple and mellow, they are passed through cold water; they are then rubbed with olive oil, and calendered with wooden cylinders.

It has been lately announced, that the ruins of two great cities have been discovered in the Russian empire, of which there are no accounts in history: one of them is in the isle of Taman, in the Black Sea; the other in a district in Siberia.

Poland.

Liberal contributions have been received from several of the principal nobility of Poland, towards defraying the expences of printing the Polish-Slavonic Dictionary compiled by M. LINDE, director of the Lyceum at Warsaw.

Prussia.

M. KLAPROTH has read to the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin, a short Dissertation containing the results of his analysis of a new fossil, called Datholith, lately discovered by M. Esmark in Norway.

Mr. HURH, a Prussian astronomer, residing at Francfort on the Oder, has lately discovered new spots on the sun, forming a groupe which, according to him, occupy in length a fifteenth, and in breadth a nineteenth part of its diameter. These spots assume different forms, and in the space of two or three hours undergo visible changes.

Sweden.

Mr. THAM, of Skara in Sweden, is occupied on the runic characters found on one of the famous lions of Venice, which was not removed to Paris. Mr. T. is extremely well versed in this branch of northern literature, and has already succeeded in decyphering a considerable part of them.

Denmark.

The Danish government is now building in Iceland a regular town, which is to be called Reykuvig: it is situated on the sea-shore, and is to have a free port. A Latin grammar school has already been established there.

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NISFELSEN, the celebrated Danish mechanic, inventor of the musical instrument called Melodica, has lately contrived a machine, with which the largest trees may be pulled out of the ground, notwithstanding the strength of their roots.

From the researches of Professor MUNTER, of Copenhagen, it appears that almost all the inscriptions found in the islands of Malta and Gozo, and supposed to be Phœnician by Torremuzza, who published them in his *Inscriptiones Siculae*, are Egyptian. Having compared them with the inscriptions which are acknowledged by all antiquaries to be Egyptian, and with the Papyri published in Denon's Travels, the Professor found a great conformity between all these different monuments. He purposes to publish his researches, from which we may expect new and curious results relative to the history of these countries. This work will be accompanied with comparative tables of the characters.

Mr. Munter has also discovered a weaving instrument engraved on the coins of those islands; where, as appears from Diodorus (lib. v. c. 12), the Carthaginians had considerable factories; and is of opinion, that a figure on some coins of Cossura, which has been taken for a column, or candalabra, is nothing else but the *Karyatid* of the ancients.

Professor MULLER, of Copenhagen, has been presented with the large medal of the Danish Academy, for his memoir on the two large antique golden horns which some time ago were stolen from the King of Denmark's cabinet, and melted down by the robbers. He considers them to have been of Celtiberian origin, as the characters engraved on them perfectly resembled those found on Celtiberian medals.

The King of Denmark's cabinet of medals has lately been enriched by the acquisition of the fine collection of Don Alessio Motta (Baron Recupero) at Rome, which consists of about 1600 Greek medals in bronze, for the most part of Sicily and Magna Græcia.

Germany.

Professor FIORILLO, author of a History of Painting, printed at Göttingen, has lately published an interesting little work, intitled, "Essay towards a History of the Arts of Design, &c. in Russia." —The first part contains curious facts, taken from some very rare works, a collection of which is only to be found in the library belonging to the University of Göttingen, on the ancient connection be-

tween the Russian and Eastern empires; and on the first essays of art in the former of these countries, which was indebted to the latter for the knowledge of them. He has, for instance, given a comparative view of the magnificence of the Empress Irene, and the splendour of the Muscovite court at the same time. The second part is distinguished by a complete history of the Academy of Arts at Petersburg, from the time of the Empress Elizabeth, who founded it, to that of the present Emperor, who has enacted new regulations for it. Mr. Fiori likewise makes us acquainted with the most valuable collection of the works of art, ancient and modern, which the sovereigns and grandees of that empire had at a great expence obtained from Italy, France, and even from England. Among these are many of the master pieces, which formerly commanded the admiration of connoisseurs in the gallery of Palais Royal at Paris, and in the villas Negroni and Mattei at Rome.

M. DIEZ, at Emmerich on the Rhine, has invented a new musical instrument, which produces the sounds of the clarinet, hautbois, and bassoon, in the softest piano, or the most brilliant forte movements.

Holland.

The Chirurgical Society of Amsterdam has awarded the gold medal to Dr. CREVE, author of the best treatise on the treatment and cure of ruptures; a subject for which they had offered a prize.—Dr. Creve also obtained, in 1798, the prize offered by the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, for the best dissertation on the nature of galvanism; and, in 1799, the prize proposed by the Medical Society at Paris, for his treatise on the reciprocal influence of the various organs of the human body.

France.

The colleges for the education of Irish, English, and Scotch Catholics in Paris, have, by a decree of the Emperor, been united into one establishment; and a course of lectures on philosophy are now delivered there in the Latin language.

MILLIN, member of the French institute, relates the following particulars concerning the mineral named, by Mr. Hatchel, Columbian. It was found in a spring in the American province of Massachusetts. The spring is in the town of New London, in the state of Connecticut, at the distance of about three miles from the sea up the harbour.

M. VAUQUELIN has, in the course of a great number of experiments, discovered that a most beautiful green colour for painting may be obtained from the oxyd of chromium, "which," he says, "by mere admixture with white lead, gives a variety of permanent colours: it seems, however, preferable to employ an earth as a body for it, as by that means the colours of the metallic oxyds acquire more brilliancy and solidity." Besides this, the application of this green chromium pigment for painting in oil and water colours, it might, if mixed with proper fusible materials, be very well adapted for painting on porcelain, without any alteration of its tints being to be apprehended from the action of the most intense heat; also for enamels, painting on glass, and fluxes, and for all kinds of pottery in general. By analysis, the chromate of mercury consists of

Oxyd of chromium	-	-	12.6
Oxyd of mercury	-	-	83.0
Difference of oxygen between the } chronic acid and the oxyd	-	-	4.4

100

At Lille, on the 7th of April, M. MOMENT ascended in an air-balloon, with every prospect of a prosperous voyage. At a certain height he let down a parachute, to which an animal was attached, and the experiment succeeded admirably. Shortly after the balloon ascended completely out of sight, and the flag which the aeronaut carried up with him was found on the ground, and in one of the fosses M. Moment was discovered, in the most dreadfully mangled state. On the 9th the balloon had not been heard of, and, of course, the cause of the accident cannot be conjectured.

Dr. MENURET, of Paris, has lately analyzed the several waters in that neighbourhood; and he finds that of the Seine contains $5\frac{2}{3}$ grains of foreign matter in each pint; that of the river Yvette yields $7\frac{1}{3}$ grains; that of the Arceuil, $7\frac{1}{8}$; that of Ville d'Avray, $9\frac{2}{3}$. Bristol water is said to contain $14\frac{1}{3}$ grains in the same quantity.

Spain.

A work has lately been published at Madrid, which will undoubtedly be deemed worthy of the attention of the learned of other parts of Europe. It is intitled, "Alphabet of the Primitive Language of Spain, and an Explication of the most ancient Monuments thereof, in Inscriptions and Coins." This work will throw
new

new light on the literary history of Spain, by furnishing a key to a great number of monuments, which had hitherto been deemed inexplicable. It will prove that the Biscayan language was, during a certain period, the language of all Spain, and that in which the inscriptions on these monuments were written. It will shew likewise that the Spaniards, instead of having been, as is generally believed, altogether without literary culture till the arrival of the Phenicians, were an enlightened people several centuries before that epoch; and that even the Greeks were indebted to them for the elements of civilization. Such, at least, are the assertions of the Spanish antiquary, Don Juan de Erro y Azpiroz: how far they are founded in truth must be left to the decision of the learned of Europe.

Italy.

Among the MSS. dug out from the ruins of Herculaneum, a fragment of a Latin poem in hexameters has been discovered, containing from 60 to 70 verses. They relate to the battle of Actium, and, as it would seem, the death of Cleopatra. The MS. is written in the large letters called *uncial*, and all the words are separated by points. It is hoped that this will prove to be the poem of Varius, the friend of Horace and of Virgil, and that the whole of that work will be recovered. The following is one of the verses:

Consilis nox apta ducum, lux aptior armis.

A new edition of Tiraboschi's History of Italian Literature, is announced at Florence. A supplement will be added, bringing the history down to the present times. The editors are in possession of

the MSS. left by Tiraboschi, and other fortunate circumstances authorize them to attempt this difficult enterprise.

M. MARINI has lately published his famous work on the Papyri of Vatican: it is printed in folio, and sold for eight piastres.

In January last, Mademoiselle CLOTILDA TAMBRONI, of Bologna, professor of the Greek language and literature, opened the session of the university in that city with an oration full of fire and eloquence. Those who heard her thought themselves transported to the golden age of Leo X, when Victoria Colonna and Veronica Hambara, were the rivals of the Bembos and Ariostos!*

The Pope is erecting a new museum in the palace of Belvidere, for the reception of antiques which have been lately purchased by him.

America.

Dr. AIRES, from New Jersey, who lately explored several of the western counties of the State of North Carolina, in search of gold, has discovered some in branches and creeks of rivers, in the counties of Cabarrus, Montgomery, and Randolph.

East Indies.

A literary society has been formed at Manilla, under the auspices of the government. They call themselves "The Friends of Luconia," and intend publishing a Journal on the natural history, agriculture, manufactures, and political economy of the Philippine Isles.

* In Kotzebue's Travels in Italy, curious particulars are given of this extraordinary woman.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Six Canzonetts, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte or Harp. Composed and respectfully dedicated to Mrs. Busby, by John Ross, of Aberdeen. 6s.

WE find in these canzonetts much of that easy and graceful flow of melody which we have long since noticed in the vocal productions of this ingenious composer. The first, "My Slumbers were pleasant," is remarkably delicate in the turn of its ideas; the second, "How blest in Life's fair Morning," is most happily relieved by the introduction of the *minore* of the original key; and with the fifth, "Poor Flora," as also the sixth, "So bright thine Eyes," we are greatly delighted. The propriety and tenderness of the emphasis, and the connection and general originality of the passages, are

worthy of Mr. Ross's talents; while the arrangement of the accompaniment does equal honour to his taste and judgment.

A Grand Sonata, composed and dedicated to the Hon. Mrs. Coventry, by Augustus Voigt. 4s.

This sonata comprises three movements. In the first we find much spirit, as well as considerable variety of expression. The second has for its theme Mrs. Jordan's popular air, which Mr. Voigt has so ingeniously variegated as to render it still more pleasing and interesting. The third movement forms a kind of waltz, the subject of which is lively and attractive, and concludes the work with striking effect.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-forte, composed by Joseph Woelfl, Esq. 8s.

The prevailing feature of these sonatas

is familiar elegance. A well-studied ease, and a natural and close connection of idea, predominate throughout, and give an agreeable and engaging character to the several movements. The subject to the concluding rondo in the first sonata is remarkably pleasing. The *andante* in the second is extremely graceful; and the *cantabile* in the third is highly polished. The openings to every piece we must not, in justice, omit to say, are animated and masterly; especially that of the third, with which we are particularly struck.

A fourth Grand Concerto for the Piano-forte, with Accompaniments, composed and dedicated to Miss Hamilton, by J. B. Cramer, Esq. 8s. 6d.

Mr. Cramer has given in this concerto a happy specimen of his talent in instrumental composition. The ideas are vivid, and, in general, well connected. The transitions of harmony are sometimes very novel, and, in most instances, of striking effect. Some licences of dissonance, however, such as that in the tenth bar of the introduction, we cannot entirely approve; nor his too free indulgence in semitonic intervals. The accompaniments to this masterly composition are for a first and second violin, a flute, a first and second horn, a first and second hautboy, a first and second bassoon, a drum, a trumpet, a viola, and a double bass.

Tamerlane et Bajazet, a new Grand Heroic Ballet, as performed at the King's Theatre, Haymarket. Composed, selected, and arranged for the Piano forte, by H. R. Bishop. 10s. 6d.

To this ballet, designed by Signior Rossini, Mr. Bishop has done ample justice. The variety, relief, and general force of effect, by which the music is distinguished, are so highly creditable to his talents in this species of composition, that we cannot but predict the highest future success in his scenic efforts. The *Battle* in the first act, numbers four and five in the second, and seven and eleven in the third, are original, and strikingly dramatic, and set the composer's talents in the most flattering point of view.

Trois Sonates pour le Forte-Piano, avec Accompagnement d'un Violon. Composées et dédiées à Monsieur Muzio Clementi, by Joseph Woelfl, Esq. 8s.

Mr. Woelfl has displayed in these sonatas a lively fertile imagination and considerable science. Several of the movements are characterized by the novelty and spirit of their passages; and the general cast of the work greatly partakes of the excellence which distinguishes the composer's unrivalled powers of performance on

the instrument for which they are written.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-forte, composed and dedicated to Miss Cornwall, by J. B. Cramer, Esq. 8s. 6d.

These sonatas are replete with passages of execution, some of which are of brilliant effect, yet are not, generally speaking, too difficult for practitioners of moderate advancement. The movements are tastefully conceived and judiciously contrasted; and the effect of the whole is calculated to attract the favourable attention of the public.

"In Solitude's Path," a Song, composed and inscribed to Miss Emma Wilkins, by C. Hagar, Mus. Doc. 1s. 6d.

The soothing plaintive style of this little song will not fail to please those who are fond of pathetic melody. The transition from the *minor* to the *major*, at the words " 'Twas here poor William wept and sigh'd," is judicious, and produces all the intended effect.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for the Flute, composed by J. Mazzinghi, Esq. 7s. 6d.

The style of these sonatas is at once popular, tasteful, and elegant. Much beauty of melody prevails in almost all the several movements; the execution is calculated to improve the finger of the young practitioner; and the accompaniment, which is *ad libitum*, is arranged with the skill of a master.

"Love and Reason," a favourite Song, sung by Mr. Incledon in his new Entertainment called Hospitality; written by Thomas Corry; composed by W. Shield, Esq. 1s. 6d.

Both the words and music of this song are qualified to justify our commendation. The thoughts are tender, and delicately expressed; and the melody is of that chaste and simple cast which we should have expected from the pen of Mr. Shield.

Three Duets for the Piano forte, composed and dedicated to Miss Emilia and Miss Caroline Lushington, by J. G. Graeff. 8s.

The familiar style of these pleasing duets will greatly recommend them with all juvenile practitioners. The composer has evidently, in every passage, consulted the convenience and improvement of the learner; yet every cultivated ear will listen to them with pleasure.

"Go, just Resemblance," a favourite Air, as sung by Miss Bolton at the Nobility's Concerts; composed by H. R. Bishop. 1s. 6d.

The melody of this little song is pleasingly imagined; and the grace-notes with which Mr. Bishop has ornamented various

various passages will be found useful to the vocal student.

Mr. JOHN PARRY, of Chatham, has invented a stand to support two and three flageolets, and can perform solos, duetts, and trios, with great ease and pleasure.

In point of sweetness and softness of tone his performance exceeds any thing of the kind. He intends to publish a full description of the stand, and instructions how a person may play upon two or three flageolets at one time.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. W. H. LASSALE'S (BRISTOL), for *Improvements on Soap.*

THE nature of this invention is thus described by the Patentee: "I take any quantity of aluminous earth as can be obtained of considerable purity in the native state, or otherwise, and purify it, if needful, by mechanical or chemical means. I pulverize the said earth, and mix it carefully with strong alkaline ley, in sufficient quantity to render the whole imperfectly fluid. I boil the said mixture with constant stirring, until the mass hath acquired a smooth uniform appearance. In the mean time I prepare in another boiler a quantity of soap, hot, fluid, and nearly in the finished state, amounting to about three times the weight of the aluminous earth, and I pour the hot mixture, or compound of earth and soap-lees, into the nearly-finished soap, and unite the whole together by stirring and boiling, until the same hath obtained a consistence proper for conveying the article into frames, there to be cooled for sale.

MR. J. DELAFONS (THREADNEEDLE-STREET), for his *Invention of a marine Alarum Chronometer, for ascertaining the Time of a Ship's Log line running out, the Time of the Watches on Ship-board, and other useful Purposes.*

This chronometer is constructed for ascertaining the time of the ship's log-line running out, and is a substitute for the half and quarter minute-glasses used at sea. The great wheel of this instrument has four pins or ratchet teeth fastened at a proper distance from the centre: the arbor which passes through the plates, and carries the hand, having the end, or some part of this arbor or work fixed thereto, propelled forward by the main-spring in the barrel. The arbor has a collar, &c fastened to it, on which is put the spring and click: and the click having a tail or pin at the end, which passing by the pin or arch, is drawn out of the ratchet.— This click and discharge may be made in different ways, as is described by means of drawings in the specification, to which

we must refer our readers for farther information on the subject.

When these machines are wanted for other purposes, such as regulating the time of the watches kept at sea, or to awake any one at a given time, or for regulating the time for culinary purposes, then the great wheel may turn any number of wheels, instead of the scape-wheel only, to multiply the time of the machine going: those made for pocket alarums go twelve hours, those for culinary purposes shorter spaces of time, according to the purposes for which they are intended to be applied. The numbers for the teeth of the wheels and pinions are calculated the same as watch-work. Where much accuracy is not required, a train of wheels and a fly are substituted, or a screw-wheel and worm; these and other alterations are made as occasion requires.

The machines may be easily made by means of a weight instead of the main-spring. The power may be given to the said machines by a spring similar to a gun-spring. The machines may be made of various metals, hard wood, ivory, bone, or similar substances, but metal is esteemed the best by Mr. Delafons. To render the nautical machines impervious to water, they are screwed in, and variously affixed with oiled leather, or otherwise, and have a wooden or metal cap within a wooden or metal box, with a handle for convenient holding, but they may be made in various forms to the same effect: they may be made also to pull by a chain or string, or to push in a manner similar to a repeating watch. The face of the machines should be divided according to the use they are intended to be applied to, and are set by turning the hand to the time required to be known or determined.

MR. J. B. DENIZE'S (SOMER'S TOWN), for a new *Mode of procuring a greater Quantity of resinous, bituminous, and oily Substances from various Articles.*

The theory upon which this invention is founded consists in converting all the substances of the mineral, vegetable, and animal

animal kingdoms, of whatever denomination they may be, whether solid or fluid, the same being essentially composed, more or less, of carbon, hydrogen, sulphur, and phosphorus, into those substances which are the objects of Mr. Denize's invention, by means of their being completely saturated by the most hydrogenous substances, taken indifferently from the three kingdoms.

We shall give an example from the specification before us, which will probably be deemed sufficient by our readers:—with regard to the mineral kingdom, Mr. Denize takes all kinds of soft, fluid, and volatile bitumens, known by the several names of mineral pitch, petrol, &c. or productions of the same nature, obtained by distillation or otherwise, from all or any of the concrete bitumens, and particularly those obtained by distillation of fossil coal, and by distillation of mineral pitch, and of the thick oil extracted from coal, such distillation being pursued until the matters are reduced into a carbon, or *caput mortuum*. The same process is used with substances from the vegetable and animal kingdom. Then into a large copper, formed for the purpose, he puts a quantity of fossil or vegetable coals; a like quantity of the soots of fossil coal, or other concrete bitumens; and, lastly, two parts, or a double quantity of bullock's blood, or, instead of this, of human excrement, either of them in a natural state rather than in a state of exsiccation. To these are to be added two-thirds, more or less, of their total weight of soft or fluid bitumens, such as mineral pitch.

The substances above described are now to be subjected to various processes of calcination, distillation, &c. which are described in the specification to which such readers may be referred whose curiosity is not satisfied with what they have already seen.

MR. THOS. KENTISH (BAKER-STREET),
*for Improvements in the Construction of
Machines or Engines, applicable to the
moving of heavy Bodies and Weights
of all Kinds, either upon Land or on
Board of Ships and Vessels, and to va-
rious other useful Purposes.*

In the drawings that accompany the specification given by Mr. Kentish, we have the representation of part of a ship, and the manner in which the machinery is affixed to the derrick or crane. The derrick itself may be fixed to a ship's main-yard, main mast, fore-mast, or any other convenient place, or to a strong post in the

ground upon land, or to the side of a building. The purchase-wheel, which may be fixed to any part of the derrick or crane, is from two feet diameter to six or ten, as the purchase may require; the groove to admit the rope to pass round to be about three inches deep; the thickness of the wheel and frame to be from four to eight inches, according to the quantity of rope required. The axle-tree of the wheel is iron covered with wood, to be formed in inclined planes from three feet long to six feet, or more, the diameter in the centre from six to twelve inches according to the power desired. There are four iron bars to support the purchase-wheel, from half an inch to one inch thick, and two iron bolts, through the centres of the derricks, to fix on the bars with iron or brass nuts and screws: a roller formed of wood with an iron axle-tree, to take the rope off the purchase-wheel, with two inclined planes at 45° angle or slope, to lower the weight down. Besides these, there are plates to support and fix the roller; handles fastened to the ends of the axle tree; blocks, slivers, hooks, gags, &c.

By other figures attached to the specification are represented the form and construction of the purchase-wheel, and two cranes, with the several parts of the machinery belonging thereto; these will shew how they are applied to cranes and other engines of the like nature, and made use of upon wharfs, warehouses, and other places; and also that the strength and dimensions of which must depend on the weight required to be raised.

THE NEW DIVING APPARATUS.

With a Plate.

The great success which has attended the attempts to raise the property sunk in the Abergavenny, has conferred distinction on the apparatus employed, and entitled it to the special notice of the public. We have introduced in this Number of the Monthly Magazine a sketch from the large print published for W. JONKIN, the inventor, by Messrs. Baydell and Co.

The machine itself is expressed in the engraving by the Figure 2, and consists of a body of copper with iron hoops and joints, as in coats of mail. The whole is then covered with leather, and afterwards with canvas painted white, to distinguish it in the water. The arms are made of strong, water-proof leather, and the place for light is about eight inches diameter, and glazed with glass an inch thick. The diver, Mr. Braithwaite, is sunk in this machine

machine by means of weights fastened equatorially round the waist of the machine, and he is suspended by the rope, Fig. 3, by means of which his situation is changed at pleasure.

Fig. 4. is an Air Tube communicating with the vessel above, by means of which the diver gives his instructions, and obtains his supply of air.

Fig. 1. represents the Hull of the Abergavenny, as she lies in ten fathoms water, near the Isle of Portland.

Fig. 5. represents the men who commu-

nicate with the diver, and act under his instructions.

Fig. 6. represents the men raising a box from the wreck by means of the forceps.

Fig. 7. the power of which increases with the weight which is to be raised.

Fig. 8. represents men on a raft sawing the decks, and making way for the operations of the diver; and Fig. 9. is the saw.

In a future Number we hope, by favour of the ingenious inventor, to communicate the particulars of the complete success of this apparatus on the Abergavenny.

ABSTRACT OF THE PUBLIC LAWS ENACTED BY THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

INTRODUCTION.

IT is of high and general concern, both to the Legislature and to the community, that the Public Acts should be publicly known.

The law presumes them to be known, so as to exempt none from the penalty on account of ignorance; and this consequently enforces the necessity of making the fact, as far as possible, conform to the presumption.

Although a vast and rapidly progressive accumulation of statutes constantly takes place, the promulgation of them has been very inadequate; and foreign nations remain ignorant of all the changes in our legal polity.

The public is indebted to Mr. Abbott for the endeavour, better adapted, to make the Acts generally known as they are passed in Parliament, by sending copies of every Public Act to the magistrates who act in each hundred; and if the writer of these remarks is not mistaken, they have commonly been sent for some years

before to the Commissioners of the Land-tax.

Yet even still the expence of conveyance, co operating with other causes, has in a great degree frustrated even this attention. The magistrates, whom the person who makes this remark has had the best means of informing himself, have declined receiving any except such as concern their office; and the Commissioners of the Land-tax do not seem regularly and constantly to receive any but the laws which concern theirs.

Perhaps, therefore, no method will better or so well answer the intention as that of publishing an abstract of the Public Acts most necessary to be known, or most interesting, in a Magazine well established, and of general circulation.

It had been wished by the person who prepares this Abstract to have commenced with the century; but as such an abstract will be found in part already in the Monthly Magazine, it was judged best to commence it with the first session of the present year, 1806, which is also the commencement of the New Administration; an Administration which, both in its executive functions, and in the share which it may have in the legislature, has much opportunity of benefiting for itself and the community by the errors of those which have preceded it.

In laying the substance of these Acts before the public, it appears best to digest them into heads, according to their subject.

They will then stand thus: from 7 Feb. to 23 May inclusive; in which time 47 Public Acts have passed.

Table

* During the early publication of this Magazine, we were honoured with a letter from the late General Washington, suggesting the great utility of a popular abstract of the Acts of our Legislature, such as is here given; and we have, at different times, endeavoured to comply with a request which came from so respectable a quarter. The Gentleman, however, who has now kindly undertaken to conduct this department is not likely to disappoint the future expectations of our readers.

Table of Public Acts, passed 46 Geo. III. from Feb. 7, to May 23, 1806.

Acts relating to the CONSTITUTION	1. JUDICIAL.	c. 29.	
		37.	
	2. REVENUE.	c. 1.	
		32.	
		44.	
	3. MILITARY.	c. 9.	c. 20.
		11.	21.
		15.	23.
		19.	23. c. 45.
PREMIAL. 46 G. III. c. 4.		PENAL. 46 G. 3. c. 28.	
c. 5.			
c. 13.			
c. 40.			
INDEMNITY. 46 G. III. c. 7.		SUSPENSION. 46 G. III. c. 18.	
OF REVENUE,	1. REGULATION.	c. 27.	
		38.	
		39.	
		42.	
		47.	
	2. TAXATION.	c. 2.	
		3.	
		12.	
		43.	
	3. LOAN.	c. 6.	
		26.	
COMMERCIAL. 46 G. III. c. 10.		MISCELLANEOUS. 46 G. III. c. 29.	
		14.	
		16.	
		17.	
		29.	
		30.	
		34.	
CIVIL. 46 G. III. c. 25.			
General.			

ABSTRACT.

Of these the first is that part of the Miscellaneous Act 49 G. III. c. 29. which continues an Act of the 33 G. III. c. 76. whereby Courts of Judicature were established in the Island of Newfoundland, to 25 Mar. 1809.

These were courts of criminal jurisdiction to hold plea in like manner as by the laws of England : of civil jurisdiction, to hold plea in a summary way : the Surrogate Court to be the name of the civil, and the Supreme Court of Judicature that of the criminal. The civil also to determine as near as circumstances would admit to the laws of England.

Juries were established in the civil court in actions exceeding 40s.

A Vice-Admiralty Court was also appointed by the act.

The next act of judicial regulation relates to our own country. This is 46 G. 3. c. 37.

This act is intituled

“ An Act to declare the Law with respect to Witnesses refusing to answer.”

This act applies, however, only to one of the two great points concerning which the Judges have been divided.

It recites, that doubts have arisen whether a witness can, by law, refuse to answer a question relevant to the matter in issue, the answer to which has no tendency to accuse himself, or to expose him to any penalty or forfeiture, but the answering of which may establish, or tend to establish, that he owes a debt, or is otherwise subject to a civil suit.

And it declares and enacts, that a witness cannot by law refuse to answer such question on the sole ground that the answering of such question may establish, or tend to establish, that he owes a debt, or is otherwise liable to a civil suit.

As great judges have differed upon this point, and as, till lately, it seemed not to be

be understood in the profession that a witness could be compelled to give evidence that might subject him to a debt,* it may be questioned how far it was well-founded to regard this act as declaratory of the common-law. On the other great point which had been agitated just before the act, it neither declares nor enacts any thing. This is, whether a witness be liable to answer a question which does not subject him to punishment, (the punishment, perhaps, having been past,) but may shew him to have been guilty of a crime. And this is a point which may sometimes be of much greater importance to the feelings of the party on one side, and is of greater to the investigation of truth on the other, and much more frequent.

The third act relates to the revenue; and it is founded on the constitutional principle, that the same person ought not, at the same time, to hold two offices, one of which is intended as a check on the other.

This act passed immediately on the New Administration entering into office. This is 46 G. III. c. 1. 7 Feb. 1806. It is intitled,

"An Act to empower the Auditor of the Exchequer to constitute a Trustee in the Case therein mentioned."

This act states in the preamble, that it is expedient that the Auditor of the Exchequer and Writer of the Tallies should be enabled to hold the office of Lord High Treasurer, or one of the Commissioners of the Treasury, without forfeiting his office as Auditor, and empowers him, for that purpose, to constitute a trustee *pro tempore*, liable to the same responsibility as the Auditor would have been, and whose acts shall be as valid as if they had been the acts of the Auditor.

It directs the Trustee to take the oaths, and also that of office; and provides, that accepting the office of trustee shall not vacate a seat in parliament.

This point of the incompatibility of the two offices first arose in the case of the celebrated Marquis of Halifax.

* v. Peake's Law of Evidence, ch. 3. § 5. 2d edit. 1804.

Chapter 32. 21 Apr. 1806, is

"An Act to enable the Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury of Ireland to issue Treasury Bills on the Credit of such Aids and Supplies as have been or shall be granted by Parliament for the Service of Ireland for the Year M.DCCC.VI. and for making forth Duplicates of Treasury Bills lost or destroyed."

The first part is founded on the constitutional principle that supplies may not be raised for public purposes without consent of Parliament; and it provides that the Bank of Ireland may advance five hundred thousand pounds Irish.

The last section provides, that where it shall appear to the satisfaction of one of the Barons of the Exchequer of Ireland that Treasury Bills or Debentures of Ireland have been stolen, lost, burnt, or destroyed, or that there is good cause to believe the same, upon certificate thereof, together with the affidavits, (without fee,) and security given to the satisfaction of the officers of the Treasury, with consent and approbation of the Lord Lieutenant or Governor, duplicates shall be made out, and the principal and interest shall be paid as it would have been on the originals.

Chap. 44. 5 May, 1806, is

"An Act for carrying to the Consolidated Fund of Great Britain the Duties on Wine granted by two Acts of the Forty-third and Forty-fourth Year of his present Majesty."

By this act such duties are to be made perpetual, and to form a part of the permanent revenue, so as to answer the increased charge of any loan or stock of that session of Parliament.

A separate account of such duties to be kept agreeably to the act 42 G. III. intitled, "An Act" for directing certain Public Accounts to be laid annually before Parliament, and for discontinuing certain other Forms of Account now in use."

Ch. 46. 23 May, 1806, is

"An Act for raising the Sum of Five Hundred Thousand Pounds by Treasury Bills for the Service of Ireland for the Year M.DCCC.VI."

* C. 70.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In June, 1806.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ON Tuesday, the 11th of June, Mr. Fox, with a steady adherence to those principles which he has always avowed, had the glory to carry a resolution in the House of Commons, which goes to the entire abolition of the **AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE**—that opprobrium on Christians in general, and on Englishmen in particular. The following were the terms of this motion, so interesting to the cause of suffering humanity:

“That this House, conceiving the African Slave Trade to be contrary to the principles of justice, humanity, and sound policy, will, with all practical expedition, take effectual measures for abolishing the said trade, in such manner, and at such period, as may be deemed most desirable.”

As usual, it was opposed by the members for Liverpool, and by a few others interested in the traffic; but it was supported by Mr. Wilberforce, and all the members of Administration, and carried by 115 against 15.

In the course of the debate the Solicitor General stated from the documents before the House, that since the year 1792, upwards of **THREE MILLIONS** and a **HALF** of the Natives of Africa had been torn from their country by Europeans, and had either miserably perished on the passage, or had been sold in the West Indies!!!—How can an age which has tolerated so infamous a traffic be called enlightened? The crimes thus perpetrated chiefly by our own countrymen, equal, in horror and enormity, those of the French Revolution, and are a stain on our national character equally disgraceful. Thanks to the upright character of the present administration, they have determined to remove this foul imputation from the country, even though their majorities should count a few less in the Houses of Parliament. They will however live in the hearts of the people, and will receive the zealous support of all men who reverence the principles of Truth, Philosophy, and Religion.

Mr. Wilberforce, after this important resolution had been carried, moved an address to his Majesty, requesting him to co-operate with foreign powers in the necessary means for totally abolishing the trade.

Lord Henry Petty on the same day moved an addition of 10 per cent. on the Assessed Taxes, to supply the deficiency created in the Ways and Means of the year, by the abandonment of the Iron Tax, and subsequently of the Tax on Private Brewing. With this he coupled a relief for persons having large families, and small incomes, which relief consists of a deduction of 4 per cent. for each child, and is to be applicable for all children above two (in proportion) to persons paying Assessed Taxes under the amount of 40l. a year. According to the returns of the Tax Office, this relief will extend to all incomes under 1000l. a year, and to many between 1000l. and 2000l. The permanency and the convenience of this mode of allowing the exemptions were the reasons stated by the Noble Lord, for bringing it forward as a separate measure, rather than of attaching it to the Property Tax Act itself.

The attention paid to the wishes of the people, by the administration, in changing the taxes so often, in consequence of objections made to them, has excited surprise in the minds of those who have been accustomed to bow their necks to the will of the late Vizier. It is actually forgotten by many persons that this is a free country, and that till the despotism of Pitt, whose haughty temper fitted him only for the office of Vizier at Constantinople, that is till he had the hardihood to despise the public voice, the public voice governed all the measures of administration. This indeed is the feature which distinguishes, and ought ever to distinguish, England from Turkey.

The Trial of Lord Melville was terminated by the Judgment of the House of Peers on Thursday, June the 12th. At twelve o'clock, they went in procession to Westminster-hall, and the High Court was opened with the accustomed ceremonies. The gallery allotted to the Peers was crowded, and the Hall was previously filled by spectators to an overflow in every part. The Lord Chancellor having taken his seat at the table, put the following question to the junior Baron:—“Charles, Lord Granard, how say you, is Henry Lord Viscount Melville guilty or not guilty of the first article of charge exhibited

hibited against him by the Commons of the United Kingdom?" Upon which Lord Granard rose, and laying his right hand upon his breast, exclaimed, "Not guilty, upon my honour." The same question was put to the remainder of the Peers assembled, according to their respective ranks; and after the question had been repeated by the Chancellor upwards of 1300 times, the Guilties and Not Guilties stood as follows:

On the first Article, charging Lord Melville with applying 10,000*l.* of the public money to his own use, previous to January, 1786:—

Not Guilty 120—Guilty 15—105 Majority.

On the second Article, charging him with permitting Alexander Trotter to apply sums of the public money to his own use, and conniving at such fraudulent application:—

Not Guilty 79—Guilty 57—22

On the third Article, charging him with permitting Alexander Trotter to draw the public money from the Bank, and place it in the hands of his bankers, Messrs. Coutts and Co. in his own name, and at his own disposal:—

Not Guilty 84—Guilty 53—31

On the fourth Article, charging him with similar connivance, in respect of the public money placed by the said Trotter, in the hands of Mark Spots, for the purpose of private emolument:—

Not Guilty unanimously.

On the fifth Article, charging him the same as in the first Article, only laying the act subsequent to January, 1786:—

Not Guilty 131—Guilty 4—127

On the sixth Article, charging him with receiving public money from Alexander Trotter, and applying it to his own use, and in participating with the said Trotter in the profit made of the public money:—

Not Guilty 86—Guilty 47—39

On the seventh Article, charging him with receiving 22,000*l.* of the public money without interest, from Alexander Trotter:—

Not Guilty 82—Guilty 51—31

On the eighth Article, charging him with receiving from Alexander Trotter, 22,000*l.* of the public money, for which the defendant was to pay interest:—

Not Guilty 100—Guilty 30—70

On the ninth Article, charging that while the said Alexander Trotter transacted the business of the Defendant as his Agent, he, the said Trotter, was from time to time in advance to the said Viscount Melville, in that respect, to the amount of from 10,000*l.* to 20,000*l.* which sums were partly taken from the public money, and partly from a mixed fund of public and private money:—

Not Guilty 119—Guilty 16—103

On the tenth and last Article, charging him with taking, at divers times, between 1782 and 1784, and between 1784 and 1786,

27,000*l.* of the public money, and converting the same to his private use:—

Not Guilty 123—Guilty 12—111

After this a pause of near an hour took place; during which the Guilties and Not Guilties were correctly enumerated.

The Lord Chancellor then rose, and addressed Lord Melville to the following effect:—Henry Lord Viscount Melville, the Hon. the Commons of the United Kingdom having charged you with crimes and misdemeanors, you have been tried by your Peers, and acquitted; you are therefore dismissed.

The Peers then returned to the House of Lords, and the Court was finally dissolved.

The following is a List of the Peers as they voted:—

GUILTY.

Lord Chancellor, 2, 3, 6, 7,	Donoughmore, 2, 3, 6, 7
DUKES—York, 3	Rosslyn, 2, 3, 6, 7
Clarence, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10	Charleville, 7,
Kent, 2, 3, 6, 7,	VISCOUNT Hereford, 2, 3, 6, 7
Suffex, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10	BISHOP St. Asaph, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9
Gloucester, 1, 3, 6, 7, 9	BARONS—Clifford, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10
Lord President, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10	St. John, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 10
Lord Privy Seal, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8	Clifton, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7
DUKES—Norfolk, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8	King, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9
Somerset, 2, 3	Ponsonby, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9
St. Albans, 2, 3, 6, 7	Grantham, 1
MARQUIS—Winchester, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9	Dynevor, 7
Headfort, 2, 3, 6, 7,	Holland, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 10
EARLS—Derby, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9	Grantley, 2, 3, 6, 7
Suffolk, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9	Rawdon, 2, 3, 6, 7
Winchelsea, 2, 3	Bulkeley, 6, 7
Carlisle, 2, 3, 7	Somers, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8
Oxford, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10	Fife, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8
Cowper, 2, 6, 7, 8	Grimston, 2, 3, 6, 7
Stanhope, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	Gage, 2, 3, 7
Buckinghamshire, 2	Auckland, 2, 3, 6, 7
Egremont, 2,	Oslory, 2
Radnor, 2, 3, 6,	Dundas, 2, 3, 6, 7
Mansfield, 2, 3, 6, 7	Yarborough, 2, 3, 6, 7
Grosvenor, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10	Dawney, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10
Fortescue, 2	Dunstanville, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9
Caernarvon, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8	Minto, 2, 3, 6, 7
EARLS—Bredalbane, 2, 3, 6, 7	Lilford, 2, 3
Stair, 2, 3, 6	Carysfort, 2, 3, 6, 7
Enniskillen, 7	Ellenborough, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8
	Lauderdale, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 10
	Crewe, 2, 3, 6, 7

NOT GUILTY UPON ALL THE CHARGES.

DUKES—Cumberland	Limerick
Cambridge	Caledon
Beaufort	VISCOUNTS—Went-
Rutland	worth
MARQUIS—Salisbury	Hampden
Abercorn	Lowther
Cornwallis	BISHOPS—Bath and
Hertford	Wells, Chichester
EARLS—Aylesford,	BARONS—Spencer
(Lord Steward)	(Blandford)
Dartmouth, (Lord	Hay
Chamberlain	Boston
Bridgewater	Irby
Westmoreland	Cathcart
Essex	Rodney
Doncaster, (Buc-	Elliot
cleugh)	Borrington
Bristol	Berwick
Macclesfield	Montague
Graham, (Montrose)	Hawkesbury
Hardwicke	Kenyon
Chatham	Braybrook
Bathurst	Amherst
Uxbridge	Douglas
Camden	Douglas (Morton)
Strange, (Athol)	Mulgrave
Mount Edgecumbe	Bradford
Digby	Stuart, (Meray)
Onslow	Harewood
Chichester	Rolle
Powis	Carrington
Strathmore	Bayning
Roths	Bolton
Aboyne	Northwick
Balcarras—went	Eldon
away after the 1st	St. Helen's
Charge	Thomond
Glasgow	Arden
Westmeath	Sheffield
Longford	Ashburnham
Lucan	

HOLLAND.

The loss of sight of M. Schimmelpennick, the Pensionary of Holland, and tool of the French Interests, has furnished a pretext to the *soi-disant* Emperor of France to overturn the old government, and force upon the Dutch a King in the person of his brother Louis. The United Provinces being full of French troops, and all the strong towns garrisoned by them, a simple edict was all that was necessary to create a King, and furnish him with a kingdom!

On the 9th of June Messrs. Verhuel and Van Styrum returned from Paris. His Excellency M. Verhuel, after paying a visit to the acting Pensionary, held conferences with the Secretaries of State, and opened the special mission entrusted to him by his Imperial Highness Prince Louis Napoleon, as King of Holland, as the result of seve-

ral resolutions for the organization of the Government, and communicating that his Majesty the King had appointed M. Verhuel Minister of the Marine, and M. Gogel, Minister of the Finances, the other Secretaries of State being charged to continue in their posts till the King's arrival.

The same gentleman repaired in person to the Assembly of their High Mightinesses, where also in pursuance of his commission, he expressed his Majesty's charge, and made the necessary communications; he also repaired to the Council of State; after which his Excellency assumed the Executive Power, in name and by authority of his Majesty, while the Pensionary, who had acted *ad interim*, resigned that post, and resumed that of President of their High Mightinesses.

The following is the new constitution which has been promulgated for the Dutch on this occasion:

THE CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

General Dispositions.

Article 1. The Constitutional laws actually in force, especially the Constitution of 1805, as the civil, political, and religious laws, an exercise of which is conformable to the regulations of the treaty concluded on the 24th of May of the present year, shall be preserved inviolate, with the exception of those only which shall be abolished by the present Constitutional Laws.

2. The Administration of the Dutch Colonies is regulated by particular laws, and the expences of the Colonies shall be estimated as a part of the revenues of the State.

3. The Public Debt is guaranteed by the present laws.

4. The Dutch Language shall continue to be employed exclusively in the laws, the publications, ordinances, judgments, and all public acts, without distinction.

5. There shall be no changes made in the name or the value of the current coin, unless it shall be authorized by a particular law.

6. The ancient colours of the State shall be preserved.

7. The Council of State shall be composed of thirteen members. The Ministers shall hold their rank, their sitting, and their votes of deliberation in the said Council.

Of Religion.

1. The King and the Law grant equal protection to all Religions which are professed in the State. By their authority every thing necessary for the organization, the protection, and the exercise of every kind of worship is to be determined. The exercise of every kind of religion is to be confined to the interior of the Churches belonging to the different Communion.

2. The King shall enjoy the public exercise of

of his religion in his palace, and in every other place where he shall reside.

Of the King.

1. The King shall have exclusively, and without restriction, the complete exercise of the Government, and all the power necessary to secure the execution of the laws, and to cause them to be respected. He has the nomination to all the Charges and Offices, civil and military, which, according to anterior laws were vested in the Grand Pensionary. He likewise enjoys the pre-eminence and the prerogatives hitherto attached to that dignity. The coin of the State shall bear his image. Justice shall be administered in his name. He has the right of granting pardon, abolition, or the mitigation of the pains pronounced by judiciary awards; nevertheless, he shall not be authorized to exercise this right, but after having heard the Members of the National Court in his Privy Council.

2. Upon the death of the King the office of Guardian to the Minor King shall be vested in the Queen Dowager; and, in case of her death, in that person who shall be nominated for the purpose by the Emperor of the French.

3. The Regent shall be assisted by a Council of Natives, the qualifications and privileges of whom shall be determined by a particular law. The Regent shall not be personally responsible for the acts of his Government.

The Government of the Colonies, and every thing relative to their internal regulation, belong exclusively to the King.

The general Administration of the kingdom is confided to the immediate direction of four Ministers of State nominated by the King, viz. the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of War and Marine, a Minister of the Finances, and a Ministers of the Interior.

Of the Law.

1. The Law is established in Holland by the concurrence of the Legislative Body, formed of the Assembly of their High Mightinesses, and by the King. The Legislative Body is composed of 38 Members, elected for five years, and nominated as follows: For the Department of Holland, 17 Members; Guelderland, four; Brabant, four; Friesland, four; Overijssel, three; Zealand, two; Groningen, two; Utrecht, two; Drenthe, one. But the number of their High Mightinesses may be augmented by a law, in case of aggrandizement of territory.

2. To complete the number of Members authorized by the foregoing article, their High Mightinesses shall present to his Majesty a list of two candidates for each of the vacant places. The King shall make the election out of the candidates proposed.

3. The present Grand Pensionary shall take the title of President of their High Mightinesses, and exercise his function in this quality during life. The choice of his successor

shall take place in the manner determined by the Constitution of 1805.

4. The Legislative Body shall chuse a Recorder out of its own body, by a plurality of votes.

5. The Legislative Body shall assemble in ordinary twice in the year, viz. from the 15th of April to the 1st of June, and from the 15th of November to the 15th of January. On the 15th of November a fifth of the oldest Members shall go out from the body. The first Member shall go out on the 15th of November, 1807. Such Members, notwithstanding, may be re-elected.

Of Judiciary Power.

1. The judiciary institutions shall be preserved in the mode they have been established by the Constitution of 1805.

2. Relative to the judiciary power, the King shall exercise all the rights and all the authority vested in the Grand Pensionary by virtue of the Constitution of 1805.

3. Every thing that relates to the exercise of military criminal justice shall be separately regulated by an ulterior law.

A letter from the Hague of the 18th of June, contains the particulars of the entry of King Louis upon his new government. It does not appear that the people took any part in the ceremonies, though the parade of the military and of the constituted authorities was calculated to excite their assemblage.

FRANCE.

Besides creating his brother Louis King of Holland, Napoleon has disposed of two of the Imperial fiefs, which he reserved in the Kingdom of Naples. M. Talleyrand, Minister for Foreign Affairs, is created Prince and Duke of Benevento; and Marshal Bernadotte, Prince and Duke of Ponte-Corvo, with remainder to their issue male.—Cardinal Fesch, the uncle of Bonaparte, is to be coadjutor of the Arch-Chancellor of the Empire, and his successor as Elector of the German Empire.

AMERICA.

A considerable ferment has been excited throughout the United States of America, by the partisans of France, and by certain renegade Englishmen, owing to the unhappy event of the death of an American seaman, by the shot of an English man of war, the *Leander*. It appears that this ship with some others, were cruising on the American coast, for the purpose of searching American vessels for English seamen, many of whom evade the King's service, by sailing under the flag of the United States. Among other

other vessels which they attempted to bring to, was an American coaster, which, not complying with the signals of the English ships, was fired at by them. The shot killed one of the American seamen, whose body was landed with great affectation of public grief at New York, and carried through the streets as the victim of a deliberate massacre!—Among other means of impotent revenge Bills of Indictment for murder were found against the English officers, by the Grand Jury of New York; and several of the American papers abound in violent denunciations against England and English interests, as though a single man in England would be found to justify the English Captain, if the American was faultless.

To prove the danger in which a man places his character, by surrendering his judgment to the guidance of party spirit, we shall select one from among many similar appeals in the New York papers, because it bears the signature of a sensible man, and an old correspondent of the Monthly Magazine.

Tammany Society, or Columbian Order.

BROTHERS!—The dye is cast—the disturbers of the world's peace have spilt the innocent blood of your countryman, John Pearce!

The standard of the nation will be hoisted half mast at sun-rise, on the Great Wigwam.

The society are requested to attend precisely at nine o'clock this morning, with buck-tails in their hats, and black crape edged with red on their left arms, in order to join the corporation, and the rest of their fellow citizens, in paying a tribute of respect and honor to the manes of their murdered countryman.

Brothers, on this solemn occasion, you will appear without your tomahawks, your bows, or your arrows. Nevertheless, you will have the tomahawks well sharpened, the arrows pointed, and your bows well strung.

The enemy are on our borders. The black belt of wampum, stained with American blood, is now before your eyes, in the great council-chamber of the nation. Brothers, be vigilant, be prepared. (By order of the Grand Sachem.)

JAMES D. BISSETT, Secretary.

Season of blossoms, year of discovery 314th, and of the institution 17th.

WEST INDIES.

On Saturday, the 14th the Gazette furnishes an account of an intrepid action fought in the West Indies, between the Pique frigate and two French corvettes, one of which was carried by boarding, with the loss of several brave men on our part. The other also was captured. Captain Ross, of the Pique frigate, says, "I fell in with two men of war brigs, standing in for the land: at one P. M. March 26, being within long range, I commenced firing to prevent their getting in with the shore, and from superior sailing closed with them at two, when a most destructive fire continued for about twenty minutes, but a flaw of wind favouring us, the helm was put down, which placed us immediately across the hawse of the Commodore; she was directly boarded by Lieutenants Ward and Baker, and Mr. Thompson, and every inch of her decks most obstinately defended; the slaughter on both sides was dreadful, and it is with real concern I state the loss of Mr. John Thompson, the Master, who was killed, with eight seamen; and Lieutenants Ward and Baker, with twelve seamen and marines, wounded: the contest was very severe, but in about five minutes the colours were hauled down. The other struck after a few broadsides more, and we took possession of the Phaeton and Voltageur, of 16 guns and 120 men each, French brigs of war, beautiful vessels, and only nine months old. It was impossible for two vessels to be more obstinately defended, every thing being cut to pieces, and nearly half their crews killed or wounded."

EAST INDIES.

Dispatches have been received at the India House, containing copies of Treaties of Peace between the English Government in India, and Dowlat Row Scindiah, and Jeswunt Rao Holkar. The former was signed on the 22d of November last, and the latter on the 24th of December, and both are highly advantageous to the British interests in that part of the world. Holkar is in fact, placed in a state of dependence on the English Government.

ALPHABETICAL

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of May and the 20th of June, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

- ATKINSON William, Liverpool, brewer. (Windle, John street)
- Ave John, Great Wilmetham, miller. (Giles, Great Shure lane)
- Aungier George, Kent road, distiller and rectifier. (Wiltshire, Hatton garden)
- Atkinson Richard, Henry Watkins, and William Ord, Fenchurch street. (Ellis, Catharine street)
- Alvey Vincent, Spalding, brewer. (Thomas and Son, Fenchurch street)
- Anderfon Alexander, London Insurance broker. (Swaine and Stevens, Old Jewry)
- Bedford Edward, and John Kempster, Halesowen, wire drawers. (Egerton, Gray's Inn)
- Brown George, City Chambers, merchant. (Aubert, Symond's Inn)
- Bent Robert, Lincoln's Inn, merchant. (Leigh and Mafon, New Bridge street)
- Battle Andrew, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer. (Grey, Gray's Inn)
- Booth John, fen, Holcome Brook, cotton manufacturer. (Middlewroth and Stanley, Gray's Inn)
- Brindle William and Ralph Brindle, Clayton, calico printers. (Hind, Temple)
- Baker John, Bridgewater, jobber of cattle. (Blake, Cook's court)
- Barfoot William, Waltham Abbey, grocer. (Rigby, New City Chambers)
- Bellington Michael, Kilkthorpe, innkeeper. (Battye, Chancery lane)
- Bissh Richard, Liverpool, sail maker. (Kidd, Liverpool)
- Collis John, Houndsditch, plumber. (Locket and Turner, Wilton street)
- Chase Daniel, Dean street, cordwainer. (Phillipson and Brewer, Gray's Inn)
- Campbell Robert, Moorfields, broker. (Nelson, Temple bar)
- Critchley William, Manchester, calico printer. (Ellis, Curitor street)
- Charwick James, Manchester, manufacturer. (Swale, New Bedford court)
- Capes William, Gainsborough, mercer. (Macdougall and Co, Lincoln's Inn)
- Clarke John, Gainsborough, grocer. (Mitchell, Union court)
- Tickenham James, Galsburn, cotton spinner. (Blacklock, St. Mildred's court)
- Drake Francis, Plymouth Dock, baker. (Allen, New Bridge street)
- Edwards John, Wigmore street, saddler. (Gibbard, Mill Bank street)
- Furnery William, Leeds, whitesmith. (Lambert, Hatton garden)
- Fisher Henry, Gracechurch street, grocer. (Allen, London street)
- Flint Richard, Rotherham, liquor merchant. (Fisher, Broad street)
- Fawcett James, Helmley, spirit merchant. (Robinson, Strand)
- Fron William, Whitechapel road, coachmaker. (Lexley, Cheapside)
- Field Simon, Plymouth Dock, wine merchant. (Coote, Austinfriars)
- Farr Richard, Wootton, timber merchant. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's Inn)
- Fiddeman William, Warton, merchant. (Tilbury and Bedford, Bedford row)
- Forbes John, Davenport, glazier. (Wright and Co, Temple)
- Fisher Benjamin, Weston street, victualler. (Wilde John, Falcon square)
- Gill Richard, Wakefield, miller. (Wilson, Greville street)
- Glover David, Gutter lane, merchant. (Pearce and Son, Swithin's lane)
- Gibson Michael, Sculcoats, stone mason. (Watkins and Cowper, Lincoln's Inn)
- Gwey John, Walcott, mason. (Constable, Symond's Inn)
- North John, Norwich, upholsterer. (Smith and Tison, St. Paul's Church yard)
- Hobberden Ann, Farenham, milliner. (Lys, Took's court, Curitor street)
- Hurdman Richard, and Peter Wright, Liverpool, merchants. (Windle, John street)
- Hawkins John Drury, near Blackheath hill, cabinet maker. (Stupart, Greenwich)
- Honkham Thomas Jordan, New Bond street, bookseller. (Young and Hughes, Strand)
- Haymes Thomas, Jermyn street, haberdasher. (Pullen, Fore street)
- Huskins George, Preston, merchant. (Stephenson, Drury lane)
- Hume William, Berwick-upon-Tweed, corn merchant. (Constable, Symond's Inn)
- Jacob John, Brokers' garden, watchmaker. (Ifance, Minories)
- Legiston James, Strand, hatter. (Kibblewaite and Rowland, Gray's Inn place)
- Jack Matthew, Blackfriars, baker. (Davies, Lothbury)
- Jarvis John, Battle bridge, coal merchant. (Carter, Staples Inn)
- Kent William, and Ferdinand Burton, Sheerness, shopkeepers. (Burt, Gould square)
- Kray Frederick, Stanhope street, goldsmith. (Dawne, Henrietta street)
- Kampf Frederic, Rathbone place, cabinet maker. (Batchelor and Potts, Temple)
- Leo Joseph, Manchester, merchant. (Saggers, Great St. Helens)
- Luckhurst Thomas, Canterbury, tailor. (Davies, Castle street)
- Leeham John, Matlock, inn keeper. (Forbes, Ely place)
- Lowe George, and Charles Lowe, Amber Mill, cotton and silk spinners. (Ellis, Curitor street)
- Lindo Isaac, Great St. Helens, merchant. (Pearce and Son, Swithin's lane)
- Lodge William, Liverpool, stone mason. (Windle, John street)
- Lewes Joseph, Westminster, victualler. (Parker and Co, Essex street)
- Linay Richard, Liverpool, boot maker. (Blacklock, Temple)
- Meyring Sylvester, Manchester, merchant. (Harrison, Craven street, Strand)
- Martin Henry, Cowden, miller. (Ellis, Hatton garden)
- Marrlott Ann, Olney, milliner. (Taylor, Southampton buildings)
- Mears Charles, Stockport, cheesemonger. (Dewberry, Conduit street)
- Mallory John, Wilmslow, check manufacturer. (Wright and Co, Temple)
- Moffatt William, Queen street, Long Acre, ironmonger. (Foulkes and Co, Gray's Inn)
- Morgan John, Conduit street, bookseller. (James, Gray's Inn)
- Nix John, Chatham, tailor. (Thomas, Bearbinder lane)
- Naylor Robert, Chigwell, merchant. (E. and T. Dawes, Angel court)
- Nichols George, Portpool lane, builder. (Coleman, Clerkenwell)
- Orgill John and Joseph Burton, manufacturers. (Milne and Parry, Old Jewry)
- Olivier Claude, Foverie street, lace merchant. (Dawson and Wratilaw, Warwick street)
- Poster John, and William Monkton, silver street, Cheap-side, warehousemen. (Anthony, Blackfriars)
- Payne Joseph, Lynn, cabinet maker. (Price and Brown, Lincoln's Inn)
- Parsons John, Neath, ironmonger. (Blandford and Sweet, Inner Temple)
- Prichard Charles Green, and Sarah Tipper, Chippenham, victuallers. (Debray and Cope, Temple)
- Pearson Peter, Liverpool, merchant. (Wyatt, Castle street)
- Pyke Robert, Liverpool, bread maker. (Battye, Chancery lane)
- Perry James John, Whitechapel road, Staffordshire ware-housman. (Bremridge, Temple)
- Robinson William, Manchester, cotton spinner. (Sharpe and Eccles, Manchester)
- Remnant William, Chancery lane, plumber. (Humphreys, Tokenhouse yard)
- Roberts Robert, Liverpool, merchant. (Windle, John street)
- Rigby John, Wigan, currier. (Windle, John street)
- Reynard Francis, scotton, butcher. (Allen, Exley, and Co, Farnival's Inn)
- Rayton George, Leeds, druggist. (Allen and Co, Farnival's Inn)
- Rayton Henry, Liverpool, druggist. (Forrest, Liverpool)
- Richards George, Gough square, furrier. (Allen, Fenchurch street)
- Rawlinson Samuel, Manchester, merchant. (Milne and Parry, Old Jewry)
- Stride John, Emfworth, grocer. (Bromley and Bell, Gray's Inn)
- Storah John, Bath, milliner. (Shepherd and Adlington, Bedford row)
- Searle Francis, sen. and Francis Searle, jun. Newmau street, Oxford street. (Smith, Hatton garden)
- Salt Samuel, Clayton, calico printer. (Jackson, Temple)
- Stewart Duncan, Fleet lane, baker. (Holmes, Mark lane)
- Sykes Benjamin Sandford, Liverpool, dealer and chapman. (Cooper and Co, Southampton buildings)
- Shillington John, Stanton st. John, butcher. (Moore, Bicker)
- Tattersall John, Barrowford, cotton manufacturer. (Hevid, Temple)
- Toulmin Robert, Liverpool, cabinet maker. (Davies, Liverpool)
- Tanner George, Bristol, cutler. (Tarrent and Moule, Chancery lane)
- Tweddale John, Liverpool, saddler. (Windle, John street)
- Vaughan George, jun. Snatchwood, coal miner. (Gabbell, Lincoln's Inn)
- Vaughan George, sen. Snatchwood, coal miner. (Gabbell, Lincoln's Inn)
- Weeden Daniel Nathaniel, Whitechapel road, brush maker. (Allen, London street)

White

White James, Woodchester, clothier. (Jackson, Gray's Inn square
Woodward Alexander, Liverpool, wine merchant. (Greaves, Liverpool
Weldon John, Lane end, potter. (Smart and Thomas, Staple's Inn
Westwood Marmaduke, Crooked lane, cabinet maker
Wood John, Polton-le-Moor, muslin manufacturer. (Windle, John street
Waters Henry, Fenchurch street, merchant. (Latimer, Gray's Inn
White Augustus, Aldermanbury, factor. (Vizard, Gray's Inn
Wade Samuel, Manchester, and Samuel Blakeley, London, dealers and chapmen. (Ellis, Curfitor street
Woodward Augustine, Liverpool, porter merchant. (Williamson, Liverpool
Wilson John, Kendal, tallow chandler. (Jackson, Temple

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Aked George, and Charles Young, Glansfordbriggs, corn merchants, July 5
Bennett James, and Thomas Bennett, Huntingdon, drapers, June 26
Burke John French, Cannon street, ship owner, June 28
Batecock Thomas, Chatham hill, miller, June 28
Brown John, Winttingham, baker, July 4, final
Beaton William, sen. Robert Beaton, John Beaton, and William Beaton, Jun. Mariborough, common brewers, July 2
Bryon William, St. Mary at Hill, brandy merchant, June 27
Burntwaite William, sen. Ulverstone, miller, August 20, final
Bexon William, Gosport, hawker, July 29
Blaekston John, Kingston-upon-Hull, grocer, July 15
Crehan John, Johnson's court, bookbinder, July 22
Collison John, Hitching, merchant, July 19
Chapman Philip, and Thomas Hopkin, Kingston upon-Hull, grocers, July 8
Clifton William, R. der's court, victualer, July 12
Candlest Matthew, Whitehaven, mercer, July 12, final
Dingman William, Liverpool, merchant, June 26
Dobson Henry, Goudmanchester, and Edward Dobson, Brampton, millers, June 26, final
Dewdney Benjamin, senior, Ryegate, horse dealer, July 22
Drummond William, Fobbing, corn dealer, August 2
Da Costa Jacob Mendes, Thavies Inn, merchant, June 28
Donnison Thomas, Prescott street, merchant, July 2
Dow James, Bath lane, merchant, July 8
Davison Andrew, Chester, wine merchant, July 11
Dunmore Edward, Stenton Wyvill, miller, July 7, final
Ed-ells Thomas, Aldermanbury, warehouseman, June 28
Ellis John, Tavistock street, linen draper, June 21, final
Ellis Benjamin, Liverpool, liquor merchant, July 3
Field William, Old Swan stairs, merchant, July 1, final
Field George, Old Swan stairs, merchant, July 1, final
Fowkes John, Bush lane, liquor merchant, June 7, final
French George, Great Eastcheap, broker, June 28
Falkner Matthew, and William Birch, Manchester, stationers, July 24
Ford Samuel, Birmingham, merchant, July 4
Giffard James, Sheppard street, coal merchant, June 28
Grey Abialom, Fleet street, mercer, July 22
Griffin Edward, St. Michael, grocer, June 20
Ginger Richard, Queenhithe, tailor, June 21
Green Richard, Olney, lace merchant, June 25, final
Gowland Thomas, junior, Birchin lane, merchant, June 28
Goodwin William, King's Arms stairs, timber merchant, July 8
Grayson William, and Philip Shires, Southwark, hop merchants, July 1
Graves William, junior, Lloyd's Coffee house, merchant, July 5
Granly William, St. Martin, hop merchant, July 7, final
Gardner William, Luton, sack manufacturer, July 29
Graham John Kelly, Fowey, merchant, July 9
Graham James, Stoke next Nayland, hair merchant, July 18, final
Grindrod James, and Michael Guest, Manchester, cotton merchants, August 1
Holmes James Botcher Gate, currier, June 19
Haynes Thomas, Oundle, nurseryman, June 18
Hall William, Silver street, Manchester, warehouseman, June 28
Higgs Daniel, Chipping Sudbury, brandy merchant, June 18
Hindle Thomas, Pancras place, bricklayer, June 28
Hammond George, Stamford, mercer, June 30, final
Harrison William, Isleworth, merchant, July 2
Hughes Mark, Bury court, wool merchant, June 28
Harvie Arthur, Birmingham, factor, July 8
Hendrick Robert, Blafford street, silk dyer, July 2
Hall Francis, Leeds, merchant, July 7, final
Hammond George, Canterbury, upholsterer, July 2

Harrison John, and Robert Rigg, Manchester, mill-fabricators, August 4
Hindley Richard, and William Wakefield, Manchester, manufacturers, July 28
Jordan Josiah Gerner, Gloucester, grocer, June 24, final
Johns Samuel, Plymouth Dock, tailor, July 12, final
Jones John Eglwyselan, maltster, July 9
Johnson Coulson, Knightsbridge, stable keeper, July 5
Jenkins David, Solva, linen draper, July 8, final
Keir Lawrence, Throgmorton street, merchant, June 28
Kemp William, Feverham, grocer, July 12
Knight William, Tunbridge Wells, hanker, July 19
Leeming Thomas, Preston, John Myres, Cleckheaton, and William Chapman, Preston, worked manufacturers, July 12, final
Lockwood Joshua, Skipton, grocer, July 9, final
Lowe Edward, Shrewsbury, warehouseman, July 7
Milner John, Morley, woolstapler, June 26, final
Marriott James, Olney, lace merchant, July 1, final
Metcalfe Joseph, and John Jeyes, East Smithfield, oilmen, July 5
Mills John, Patrick street, Colchester, shopkeeper, June 28
Morphe William, Rotherfield, dealer in corn, July 8, final
Mackenzie Matthew, Fleet street, vintner, August 2
Mellor John, Sheffield, ropemaker, July 17, final
Nixon Edward, Manchester, merchant, July 4
Newman Samuel, Finsbury place, merchant, June 24
Noel Thomas Hunsden, Brighthelmston, linen draper, July 2
Newman Robert, Dartmouth, ship builder, July 8
Oliver Anthony, Kirklington innholder, May 16
Orbell William, Feltham, shopkeeper, June 9
Peters John, and Alexander Peters, Borough, linen drapers, June 17, final
Parkinson Robert, Deal, druggist, June 24
Pugh William, Berwick street, tailor, June 28
Parker Joseph, Glansfordbriggs, maltster, July 5, final
Palmer Thomas, Goodge street, tailor, July 8
Papillon Peter James, St. Swithin's lane, merchant, July 22
Parkinson Thomas, and John Parkinson, Coleman street, chemists, June 28
Payne Edward, Taunton, druggist, July 14
Price John, Finsbury square, merchant, July 26
Pierce John, Bread street, warehouseman, July 19, final
Rushforth Benjamin, Marshall Hall, and William Rushforth, of Crowstone Hall, merchants, June 19
Russell John, Worcester, grocer, June 23, final
Russell John, Edward Russell, William Hartland, and Thomas Williams, merchants, Worcester, June 23, final
Ryan Alexander, and William Baynes, Harrington, joiners, July 1
Reeve William, Bristol, merchant, July 4, final
Richardson Thomas, and Thomas Worthington, Manchester, merchants, July 8, final
Richings Stephen, and Somerset Richings, Oxford, breeches makers, July 26
Spears William, Rood lane, fish salesman, June 24
Smith Lawrence, Portmouth, linen draper, July 5, final
Share Thomas Cleobury Mortimer, druggist, June 23
Share Elizabeth, and Thomas Share, Cleobury Mortimer, druggist, June 23
Swann James, Hinkley, currier, June 27
Shepherd Forter, Lynn, draper, June 28, final
Stean William, Mortimer street, merchant, July 5
Starey Thomas, Newgate street, linen draper, June 28, final
Skill John, Strand, oilman, July 2
Skottowe John, St. Mary Cray, mariner, July 8
Swift William, Sun street, trunk maker, July 8
Stanesby Richard, Bristol, grocer, July 17
Smith James and Samuel King, Newgate street, woollen drapers, July 19, final
Smithson Richard, Kingston-upon-Hull, innkeeper, July 21
Thompson William and Percival Barker, Dean street, merchants, June 21
Tagg Mary, Bath, grocer, June 25, final
Thomas Martin, Coleman street, and John Henry Ford, Coleman street buildings, wool brokers, June 28
Tripp Edward, Burton-upon-Humber, joiner and carpenter, July 4, final
Thompson Robert, Wood street, silk manufacturer, July 8, final
Uther William John, Bowling-green lane, victualler, August 5
Vearty Bryan, Kendal, tanner, June 11
Walker William, Leicester, dealer and chapman, June 19
Whittaker William, Manchester, merchant, July 5, final
Watkins Maria, Wells, milliner, June 21
Wagner Paul Benedict, Winchester street, merchant, June 21
Wilde James, John Watts and John Roddy, Upper Thames street, sugar refiners, June 28
Whitehouse Sarah, Tamworth, widow, mercer and draper, August 14, final
Widover Nicholas, Epfom, corn dealer, July 8
Wood Jesse, Bowham street, shopkeeper, July 16, final
Wells Joseph and Thomas Wells, Holborn bridge, jewellers, July 5, final
Wilford William, Coal Exchange, July 12
Wardall John, Liverpool, timber merchant, July 16, final
Wilde William, Nottingham, milliner, July 16
Yate Joseph, Warford court, merchant, June 28

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary:
From the 20th of May to the 20th of June.

TYPHUS.....	5
Scarlatina.....	11
Rubeola.....	17
Phthisis.....	8
Diarrhoea.....	6
Cholera.....	2
Dyspepsia.....	14
Hypochondriasis.....	10
Menorrhagia.....	13
Leucorrhœa.....	3
Anasarca.....	1
Hysteria.....	1
Ophthalmia.....	12
Rheumatismus.....	15
Morbi infantiles.....	21

Summer being now established, is, of course, accompanied with its regular retinue of diseases. These are principally feverish or inflammatory. Many instances of typhus, scarlatina, and rubeola, have occurred, wearing, at their earliest stage, the physiognomy of danger; but their more serious and alarming symptoms were expeditiously subdued by the recently ameliorated method of managing this class of disorders. Frequent and universal ablution constitutes the most important part of this management, and, in many cases, the only part perhaps that is absolutely essential. Fevers may, in general, be *washed away*, without the auxiliary co-operation of any other remedy, excepting that degree of either pharmaceutical or dietetic support which may be necessary to prevent an entire and premature exhaustion of the powers and stamina of life.

Corporeal cleanliness ought to be added

to the list of the *cardinal* virtues, as not only being more conducive than any of them to the welfare of the body, but as it is connected with, and, for the most part, implies a certain degree of delicacy and purity of mind.

Recently have been subjected to the notice and care of the Reporter several very interesting cases of pulmonary affection, which, although they are always serious, and, in their nature, distressing, he would scarcely, in any instance, be disposed to pronounce so desperate, as utterly to preclude the possibility of a favourable termination. A physician of the largest experience, and of the most nice and penetrating discrimination, is able so obscurely and precariously to conjecture the actual condition of the interior structure, from contemplating the external phenomena of the living frame, that rarely can he be justified in predicting, with an unmodified decision, the inevitable fatality of a disorder.

During the anxious period of his professional probation, the Reporter has observed so many instances of a *resurrection* from the similitude of hopeless disease, that he has, at length, learnt the important lesson—in no circumstances, to relinquish altogether an anticipation of ultimate recovery or relief, until the moment when the essential faculties of respiration and deglutition have been entirely and irrevocably suspended.

June 26, 1806.
Grenville-st. Brunswick-sq.

J. REID.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON:

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

THE projected improvements in Westminster-Hall will be proceeded on during the ensuing vacation. The new Court of King's Bench is to be built on the opposite side of the Hall to the Common Pleas, next the Speaker's Court-yard. This has long been wanted, as the present Court is considerably too small for the accommodation required. That which is now the Exchequer-Bill-Office is to be converted into a room for the accommodation of the Grand Jury, and several adjoining apartments are to be built for the convenience of the Judges' attendants, and the Officers of the Court. On the exterior part of the Hall, next the Abbey, four Coffee-houses are to be erected for the accommodation of Barristers witnesses, &c. and all the sheds which now

disgrace that venerable pile are to be pulled down, and the entrances to the Hall repaired and beautified.

On the morning of the 5th of June, soon after three o'clock, a fire broke out at the Key, a celebrated bagnio, in Chandos-street. The accident was occasioned by a gentleman who went into the house very much intoxicated with a female companion, and placed the candle too near the curtains of the bed. The building was in a very short time consumed, but a timely alarm having been given, all the numerous inmates escaped, except the gentleman who was the cause of the conflagration. Labouring under the insensibility of inebriety, he remained deaf to the representations of his companion, and was totally incapable

pable of exertion; so that when the floor gave way, the wretched victim was precipitated into the burning gulf. After a long search; his remains were found, a horrid spectacle, nothing but the trunk, and part of the skull remaining. In this state they were conveyed to St. Martin's workhouse. An inquest was held the following day; and after an investigation of the circumstances, the jury returned a verdict—"A gentleman unknown accidentally burned to death." It has since been ascertained that the unfortunate sufferer was a Mr. Garner, who kept an academy in Brompton-row, on the road from London to Fulham, where he had 50 young gentlemen under his care, on a liberal establishment. Mr. Garner was a widower, and a few months since paid his addresses to a young Lady of fortune; but being discarded by her, it is supposed the disappointment affected his intellects, as his subsequent conduct was the reverse of what it had ever been, and evinced strong symptoms of derangement.

MARRIED.

George Heath, esq. of the Temple, to Miss Dunbar, eldest daughter of the late William D., esq. and first cousin of General Sir John Moore.

Lieutenant Colonel Rudsdell, late of the 61st regiment, Lieutenant-governor of Sheerness, to Mrs. Briscoe, of Lympsfield, Surrey, widow of Edmund B., esq.

At Hackney, John Dunston, esq. of Old Broad-street, to Miss Warburton, eldest daughter of Thomas W., esq.

Osborne Markham, esq. son of the archbishop of York, to Lady Mary Thynne, sister to the Marquis of Bath.

Mr. Greenwood, of Kentish-town, to Miss Munden, eldest daughter of Mr. M. of Covent-garden theatre.

Ralph Bigland, esq. Norroy King of Arms, to Miss Lorimer, eldest daughter of Mr. L. of Eye, Suffolk.

William Oke Manning, esq. to Miss Jane Whatmore Gibson, second daughter of Frederic G., esq. of Newington.

Robert Rashdall, esq. to Miss Bonnor, both of Boston, Lincolnshire.

James Fielding, esq. of Bread-street, to Eliza Anne, eldest daughter of N. A. Martinus, esq. of Lawrence Pountney Hill.

Lieutenant Colonel Birch, assistant quartermaster-general, to Miss Reynardson, eldest daughter of Jacob R., esq. of Holywell, Lincolnshire.

Major James Plumer, of the second regiment of Infantry, on the Bengal establishment, to Miss Treeman, of Camberwell.

At the Earl of Chatham's in Dover-street, Lieutenant Colonel Pringle, to Miss Eliot.

George Richardson, esq. of Northfleet, Kent, to Miss Caroline Catharine Tillotson, of Dover-street.

Henry Harford, esq. of New Cavendish-street, son of the late Lord Baltimore, and, by his Lordship's will, sole proprietor of the pro-

vince of Maryland, till deprived of it by the American revolution, to Miss Esther Rycroft, sister of Sir Nelson Rycroft, Bart. of Farnham, Surry.

Henry Milburne, esq. of St. James's-street, to Miss H. C. Richardson, daughter of John R. esq. of Bridge End, Glamorganshire.

Charles Cunningham, esq. son of Sir William C. Baronet, to Miss Francis Call, daughter of the late Sir John C.

At Hampstead, L. Horner, esq. to Miss A. S. Lloyd.

Mr. George Cromwell, of Newgate-street, to Miss Chapman, eldest daughter of William C., esq. of Pentonville.

Lord William Stuart, son of the Marquis of Bute, to the Hon. Georgina Maude, sister of Lord Viscount Hawarden.

Lord Viscount Fitzharris, eldest son of the Earl of Malmesbury, to Miss Dashwood, niece to the Earl of Effingham.

Sir W. P. Call, Bart. of Whiteford House, Cornwall, to Lady L. Forbes, sister to the Earl of Granard.

Colonel Arthur Vanfittart, of Shottesbrook, Berks, M.P. for Windsor, to the Hon. Miss C. Eden, fourth daughter of Lord Auckland.

DIED.

At Bromley Hall, near Bow, Middlesex, Mrs. Foster, aged 34, wife of Mr. F., calico-printer. By this event, her afflicted husband and six young children are deprived of a wife and parent of inestimable worth, and her other relations and acquaintance of a friend, whose engaging manners, and amiable virtues, had justly endeared her to them.

In the prime of life, greatly and deservedly lamented by a numerous and respectable acquaintance, Mr. John Marriott, of Manchester, a gentleman of an highly cultivated and independent mind; a sound understanding, and inflexible integrity. His death was prematurely occasioned by the overturning of the Bath Mail-coach near Langley Broom, whilst he was unfortunately riding on the box; the body of the coach falling on his head, caused instant death.

Mrs. Allen, widow of Mr. John A. of Love lane, Aldermanbury, and niece of the late Lord Breton.

At the London Institution, in the Old Jewry, aged 35, Mrs. Savage, wife of Mr. James Savage, clerk to that establishment, and daughter of Mr. Thomas Swainston, of Hatfield, near Doncaster.

Mr. Martin, of Green-street, a gentleman well known upon the turf, and much respected for his many amiable qualities. He was crossing Oxford-street, near St. George's market, when he was run over by a Hackney coach; none of his bones were broken, but he was so much bruised, that he survived the accident only two days. The hackney-coachman did not stop to afford any assistance. Mr. Martin was about 60 years of age.

In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, J. K. Tynte, esq., 69.

In Queen-square, Bloomsbury, *Cornelius Donovan*, esq. brother-in-law to Lady Skeffington, 73.

At the White Lodge, Richmond Park, *Mrs. Goodenough*, relict of Dr. G. and sister to Lord Viscount Sidmouth.

In Francis-street, Bedford-square, *Mrs. Ann Montague Mackintosh*, wife of William M., esq. formerly of the islands of Grenada and Dominica.

At Kentish-town, *Alexander Hubbert*, esq. formerly of Ostend.

In Bridge-street, Blackfriars, *Mrs. Minisull*, wife of William M. esq.

At the Governor's apartments in Greenwich Hospital, in the 78th year of her age, the Right Hon. *Susannah*, wife of Lord Viscount Hood, and in her own right Baroness Hood of Catherington, in Hampshire; which latter title was conferred on her in 1797, and now devolves on her son, the Hon. Henry Hood, of Catherington.

At Newington, *Mr. Samuel Harves*, F.A.S. many years in the service of the Bank of England.

At his house in Downing-street, Westminster, in his 91st year, *Sir Arthur Clarke*, bart. youngest son of Sir Robert C., Bart. of Snailwell, county of Cambridge, by Mary daughter of Arthur Barnardiston, esq. of Brightwell-hall, Suffolk. By his death the title has become extinct.

At his house in Seymour-place, the Hon. *John Monson*, Lord Monson, and a Baronet. He was born May 20, 1753, succeeded his father John, the late Lord, July 20, 1774; married, July 13, 1777, Elizabeth Capel, daughter of the fourth earl of Essex, by whom he has issue, Elizabeth, born August 24, 1779; Charlotte, born Feb. 13, 1783; and John George, born Sept. 1, 1785, who succeeds him in his title and estates.

In Great Portland-street, *John Mitford*, esq. formerly a Commander in the service of the East India Company.

After three days illness, *W. Walton*, esq. Accomptant-general of the Bank of England.

The Rev. *Mr. Wood*, second-master of St. Paul's grammar school. He put a period to his life, by hanging himself. For a considerable time previous to this melancholy event, his conduct at intervals, had indicated a deranged mind. The Coroner's Jury which sat on the body, returned a verdict of—*Lunacy*.

Miss Catharine Blaine, daughter of Dr. Blaine, of Cleveland-row, St. James's.

Suddenly, at his house, at Highbury, the Rev. *Dr. John Ford*.

At Pimlico, in child-bed, the wife and infant daughter of Colonel Robinson, of the London Recruiting District.

At the house of her mother, Lady Bagot, in Upper Brook-street, the Hon. *Mrs. Paget*, lady of the Hon. General Paget, son of the earl of Uxbridge.

At the house of her brother, William Salte, esq. Tottenham, *Mrs. Salte*, relict of the late

John Salte, esq. of Ludgate-street, 82. She died regretted by all who knew her; but especially by the necessitous, to whom this excellent woman had ever been singularly compassionate and bountiful; and by her nearest relatives, with whom she had ever lived in the most affectionate and tender friendship.

At his house at Newington Green, John Hood, esq. principal of the old respectable house in Crosby-square: his integrity, goodness of heart, and urbanity of manners, endeared him to all who knew him.

In College-street, Westminster, *Mr. Thomas Lambert*, 78. He was well known to the inhabitants, but more particularly to those in the parish of St. John's, where he faithfully filled the situation of an officer, for 28 years, with such exemplary regularity, as to cause the gentlemen of that parish, in his decline of life, to withdraw him from their employ, with a suitable provision during its remainder. He assisted as an attendant at Westminster Abbey, at the Coronation of His Majesty, and lived upwards of 49 years in one house.

In Gracechurch-street, in consequence of her dress accidentally taking fire, *Mrs. Darby*, wife of Mr. Edmund D.

In Hanover-street, master *T. P. Jackson*, youngest son of Dr. J. 9.

At Kentish Town, *Mrs. Sumner*, of South Church-lawn, Essex, wife of Thomas S. esq. one of his Majesty's deputy lieutenants, and an acting magistrate for that county.

The Rev. *Anthony Trollope*, rector of Cothered and Rushden, Herts, youngest son of the late Sir Thomas T., and uncle to the present Sir John T., of Catwick. He was formerly of Pembroke college, Cambridge, B.A. 1758. M.A. 1761.

In Pall-Mall, of an apoplectic fit, the Lady of Sir Walter Stirling, Bart.

At the seat of his son, on Wimbledon Common, in the 84th year of his age, the Right Rev. *Dr. Thomas Bernard*, bishop of Limerick, who, when Dean of Derry, was one of that celebrated Club of Literature with Dr. Johnson, Garrick, &c. so pleasantly delineated in Goldsmith's poem of *Retaliation*.

At Hans House, Chelsea, *H. Holland*, esq. a justice of the peace for the county of Middlesex, and architect to the East India Company.

In Duke-street, Manchester-square, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Byng.

At Vauxhall, *Mrs. Wilson*, wife of F. Wilson, esq.

At Prospect Row, Kingsland, *Mrs. Seymour*, wife of R. Seymour, esq.

At Richmond, *E. J. Afley*, esq. formerly colonel in the first regiment of foot guards, and eight years equerry to the late Duke of Cumberland.

At Turnham Green, *Mrs. Kelly*, wife of Captain K. 54.

At Keyhaven, the Lady of William Gyeer, esq. sister of Sir John D'Oyly, Bart.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES, WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

•• Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly Authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to Eminent or Remarkable Characters recently deceased.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

PREPARATIONS are making for laying the foundation of an elegant new Subscription Library at the foot of Howard-street, North-Shields, on a place anciently known by the name of King David's Mount. This structure is in such a situation, as to command one of the finest marine and rural views in the kingdom.

The Schoolmasters Association, in the Northern Counties, for the maintenance of their Superannuated, and the Widows of their deceased brethren, held their annual meeting at Newcastle, when the members present had the satisfaction to find, that, notwithstanding the increased burdens which have this year come upon the fund, (the annual payments now amounting to 165l. 9s. 6½d.) yet, by the liberal aid of their respectable benefactors, their Institution is not in a declining state. The meeting was honoured with the company of several of their friends, who were pleased to express their high approbation of the scheme of the association, lately drawn up and circulated by the president, which it was observed, could hardly fail of attracting the attention, and securing the approbation and encouragement of the public.

The corporation of Berwick, with a laudable view towards the improvement of that harbour, have applied to Mr. Rennie, the engineer, to make an accurate plan and survey thereof, and to point out the best means to be pursued in order to deepen and improve the same.

Barmoor sheep-show will be held on Monday, July 7th, 1806, when the following premiums will be given: 1. For the best pen of three two-shear wethers, one of which to be shown dead in the evening, a silver cup, value five guineas. 2. For the best three years old bull, the property of the candidate, a silver cup, value five guineas. 3. To the inventor of any new implement of husbandry, that shall be deemed, by the judges appointed for the other premiums, to have sufficient merit, to be recommended by this Meeting to public use, a silver cup, value five guineas. 4. To the shepherd who shall that season save and rear the greatest number of lambs, from not less than fourscore Leicester ewes, the ages of the ewes to be stated in the certificate, and the certificate,

signed by the master, five guineas. 5. To the ploughman who shall, on that morning, plough or set up a prepared piece of land for drill turnips, in the neatest and most expeditious manner, five guineas. 6. A sweepstakes for the best pig, the age and time of feeding to be specified.

Married.] At Durham, Mr. Gilbert Henderson, to Miss Robinson.

Mr. J. Stagg, of Alston, to Miss Ruth Dickenson, of Dufton Hall, Westmoreland.

At Newcastle, James Wilton, esq. of Darlington, to Mrs. Thomas Taylor, of Gateshead.—Mr. Thomas Whitfield, agent, to Miss Forster, of Carbridge.—Captain Gregson, of the royal Cumberland militia, to Miss Eliz. Brumwell, daughter of Mr. John B. of Wardenhill, Durham.—Mr. Harvey, jun. attorney, to Miss Passen.

At the Press Inn, Berwickshire, Mr. John M'Dougal of Berwick, merchant, to Miss Mary Stow, sister of David S. esq. one of the magistrates of that borough.

At Stockton, Mr. W. Hayton, of Sunderland, fitter, to Miss Hodgson, daughter of the late John Hodgson, esq. of Alston, Cumberland.

At Hexham, Mr. Thomas Gray, of Newcastle, iron-merchant, to Miss Miller.

Died.] At Eland Hall, near Ponteland, Richard Wilkie, esq.

At Sedgefield, Mrs. Rudd, widow of the Rev. Mr. R. late of Durham.

At Hexham, Mr. John Ayrey, clock and watchmaker.—Mrs. Margaret Ainsley, wife of Mr. John A. butcher, 60.

At Berwick, Mr. Robert Sanderson, late of Palsgrave-place, London, attorney.

At Darlington, Mr. John Heighington, 84.

At Sunderland, Mr. George Symie, formerly an eminent ship-owner.—Suddenly Mr. Fairlamb. He had taken a walk in the morning after breakfast, and on his return went up stairs to dress, when feeling unwell, he threw himself upon the bed, and soon afterwards expired.—Mrs. Holmes, relict of Mr. H.

At Morpeth, Mr. William Butiman, mason.

At Thraughton, near Hartlepool, Mr. John Ovington.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. Thomas Lipton, 75.

At

At Chefwick, Thomas Donaldson, esq. of Elwick.

At Winstan, Durham, the Rev. Jonathan Mirehouse, formerly curate of Ryton.

At Jesmond, William Blenkinsopp, youngest son of John B. Coulson, esq.

At Newcastle, suddenly, Mr. John Oyston, inn-keeper and post-master, 76.—At the Westgate, Mr. John Snowdon, publican, 48.—Mrs. Eleanor Hutchinson, 91.—Mrs. Margaret Tate, of South Shields, 101.—Mrs. Margaret Smiles, wife of Mr. John S. painter.—Mrs. Eliz. Sample, widow, 84.—Mr. Alex. Maclean, of the Marquis Cornwallis public house, 52.—Mr. Robert Young, attorney.—Mr. Richard Alder.—Mr. James Wilkie, mason and beadle of the court of conscience.—Mrs. Hind, mother of Mr. William H. chemist, 59.—Mr. Edward Bruce, brother of Mr. John B., teacher of astronomy and the French language, 32.

At Durham, Mr. George Pearson, cutler and whitesmith, 77.—Mrs. Mary Ladler, widow of Mr. Thomas L. of Shincliffe, and mother of Mr. James L. 83.—Mr. Thomas Oliver, carpet-weaver.—Mrs. Eliz. Wray, wife of Mr. Martin W. silk dyer, 55.—Mrs. Nixon, wife of Mr. Carter N. 44.—Mr. Ralph Foster, shoemaker, 34.—Mr. Samuel Brown, miller, 61.

At Bishop Auckland, Mr. John Garthorn, tanner, 75.—Mrs. Phoebe Goundry, 95.—Mr. Christopher Hutchinson, mason.—Mr. John Blackett.

At Alnwick, Mr. Chicken, 65, and a few days afterwards his youngest daughter, Miss Hannah C.—Mr. Michael Henderson of the Abbey Mills.—Mrs. Margaret Robertson, 73.—Miss Marshall, eldest daughter of the late Rev. John M. dissenting minister.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

At the general annual meeting, held at the Whitehaven Dispensary, the 9th of June, it appeared, from the books, that in the course of the last year, the number of patients were as follows, viz.

Recommended and registered, (of whom 632 were attended at their own houses)	1248
Trivial Incidents	2895
Children inoculated for the Cow-pox	271
	4414
Patients remaining upon the books	160
	4574

The State of the Registers.

Cured	1503
Relieved	48
Incurable	34
Dead	40
Remaining upon the Books	90

The whole number of patients admitted to the benefit of this highly valuable and well

conducted Charity, since its institution, June, 1783, is as follows; viz.

Registered patients	39,879
Midwifery Cases	1,921
Trivial Incidents	44,409
	86,209

Of those 36,857 have been cured, 1,246 relieved, 652 incurable, 35 irregular, 999 dead, and 90 remaining on the books.

A very singular swan was lately shot by a servant of Sir Wilfred Lawson, Bart. of Brayton House, which weighed 18½ lb. It measured across the wings 8 feet 2 inches, and in height 6 feet 1 inch. It is of a very remarkable colour, and is supposed to be the largest ever seen in Cumberland.

Amongst the many improvements recently made at Carlisle, the weighing machine fitting up at the end of the main guard, and which is now nearly completed, is certainly not the least. A machine of this description has been long needed, as great impositions have been practised by the colliers selling their coals by the cart-load, instead of by weight.

A part of Barrock-side, in the Forest of Inglewood, in Cumberland, the only part inclosed under the late act, was last year sown with wheat by James Graham, esq. of Barrock-Lodge: and which will this year produce a most luxuriant crop. Great praise is due to Mr. G. for his improvements, and it is hoped his patriotic example will be generally followed.

At the late anniversary meeting of the Society of Arts, J. C. Curwen, esq. of Workington, received the gold medal. His last communications to the Society have related to the planting of 1,200,000 trees; to the raising of carrots, which are stated to go as far as the produce of more than twenty times the same quantity of land, in oats, in the feeding of horses; and, to the supplying the poor with new milk, at 2d. per quart, and yet so as to leave a profit to the arable farmer, who shall apply his green winter crops to the feeding of milch cows.—The president remarked, that he had seven or eight times before delivered to Mr. Curwen, different honorary marks of the society's approbation, but never with greater satisfaction than on the present occasion.

Many important improvements are about to take place at Carlisle. The walls are to be entirely taken down, by the representations of General Dirom to Government, and the waste lands allotted to the Corporation; who, no doubt, will make such use of them, as will tend to the benefit of the city. The county goal is to be enlarged, as likewise the very spacious court yard for the use of the debtors. Court-houses are to be erected in the citadel; and the new bridge over Eden, of which Mr. Telford, has prepared a superb plan, is in a train of forwardness.—When these and other improvements shall have been executed, Carlisle, in point of convenience, elegance of its public buildings, beauty and salubrity of the situa-

Atuation, will be exceeded by no town of its size in Great Britain.

Married.] At Preston Patrick, Richard Bindlofs, esq. of Manchester, to Miss Burrow, of Warthfaddon, near Kendal.

At Carlisle, Mr. John Dotti, to Miss Mary Atkins.—Mr. John Graham, to Miss Ann Dalton.—Mr. Henry Pearson, attorney, to Mrs. Smith, widow of Capt S., and daughter of the late Captain Alma, of the royal navy.

At Pardshaw, near Cockermouth, Mr Joseph Robinson of Armaside, in Lorton, to Miss Mary Allanfon, of Mosser, eldest daughter of the late Mr. William A.

At Easby, the Rev. John Headlam, M. A. rector of Wycliffe, in the north riding of Yorkshire, to Miss Maria Morley, youngest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Wilson M. of Distington.

At Workington, Mr. Robert Ruffel, of Seaton iron works, to Miss Wood, daughter of the late Wilton W. esq.

Died.] At Carlisle, suddenly, Mr. John Patrickson, son of the late Mr. P. brewer, 31.—Sir Richard Hodgson, alderman of this city.—Mr. Hill, of the gunner's arms, formerly a serjeant in the royal artillery.—Gunner W. Urquhart, of the royal invalid artillery, in garrison in this city, 70.—John, the son of Mr. Kelsick Wood, 5.—Mr. Richard Barrisgill, 20.

At Appleby Castle, Thomas Heelis, esq. steward to the earl of Thanet.

At Penrith, Mr. James Cannon, linen-draper.

At Kendal, Mr. W. Pattinson, 90.—Mr. W. Shields, officer of excise.—Mrs. Agnes Dickenson, 73.

At Kirkland, near Kendal, Mrs Heysham, relict of Christopher H. esq. of Lancaster, 80.

At Cockermouth, Mrs. Sarah Sancton, widow of Mr. John S. woollen-manufacturer.—Mr. John Meals, formerly a shoemaker, the oldest person in the town, 90.

At Lorton, suddenly, after coming from plough, and eating a hearty dinner, Mr. Robinson.

At Greenfoot, Castle Sowerby, Mr Richard Martindale.

At Corney, Mrs. Ann Borrowdale, widow, 90.

At Wigton, Mr. Rigg, surgeon, late of Abbey Town, in Holm, 82.

At Newby, near Crosby, Mrs Mary Wanhope, wife of Mr. Christopher W., 66.

At Edenhall, near Penrith, Mr. W. Briscoe, of London, son of the Rev. Mr. B. of Edenhall.

At Ravenglass, Mr. Joseph Mossop, 92.

At Whitehaven, Joseph Fisher, esq. 70.—Mr. John Sim, of Eaglesfield, 25.—Mrs. Ellison, relict of Capt. E. of the Westmoreland.—Mr. James Nicholson, 81.—Mrs. Ann Wylie.

At Workington, Mr. Weightman, 75.—Mrs. Eliz, Hodgson, wife of Mr. Thomas H. joiner.

YORKSHIRE.

The ladies of Hull, have recently established in that town, a Repository or Charitable Institution, intended principally for the benefit of young persons, the daughters of decent parents, who though not absolutely under the necessity of earning their bread by their labour, may be desirous of contributing to their own maintenance, by the commendable exercise and application of their talents and acquirements. The outlines of the plan are as follow: a room is to be provided in a suitable situation for the reception of articles for sale, consisting of pieces of needle work, drawings, &c. where these may be disposed of, for the advantages of the sender, subject however, to a small deduction for the support of the institution. A steady creditable woman to be engaged, who is to have the charge of the place and property. A person to keep the accounts of goods received, and sold. A committee to be appointed, of ladies who are patronizers of the institution, whose office it will be to inspect the accounts at certain periods, and to fix the price of the articles. The advantages of this institution are, First, that it will afford constant employment to young women, who wish to be usefully occupied, but who for want of opportunity in some instances, and in others, from excess of delicacy, are prevented from maintaining themselves by their industry. Secondly, that it will enable young ladies who do not require to be paid the produce of their work in money, to apply their taste and accomplishments to the most laudable of purposes—charity. Thirdly, but the peculiar advantage of this institution, above others, is, that when once established, it will be competent by its own operation to produce a fund more than sufficient for its own expenses, and consequently that it will open the means of usefulness through other channels. In all places where institutions of this kind have been set on foot, they have flourished with astonishing success. In Bath, Bristol, Liverpool, and Manchester, a profit is made of some hundred of pounds annually: and there is no reason to apprehend that one in this town would not proportionally succeed. The sum requisite for its establishment at first, is extremely small, and no further contribution is afterwards necessary for its continuance. The experiment made last year by some ingenious and benevolent young ladies in this way, for the relief of a few poor families, is sufficient to shew that the plan only requires to be made generally known, to be generally approved of and made useful. And from the specimens of workmanship when exhibited, it may be abundantly inferred, that taste is not extinct in the town of Hull, but that it waits only for due encouragement to display itself.

A fair for the sale of fat cattle and sheep, at Otley, will commence on Monday the 7th day of July next, and continue every fortnight throughout the year; as an encouragement to which, it has been resolved by a committee for

for instituting and managing the same, that the following premiums shall be given:—To the person who shall bring the greatest quantity of fat cattle, between the 7th day of July next, and the 7th day of July, 1807, twenty guineas, or a cup of that value, at his option.—To the person who shall bring the second greatest quantity of fat cattle, within the time above specified, fifteen guineas, or a cup of that value, at his option.—To the person who shall bring the third greatest quantity of fat cattle, within the time above specified, ten guineas, or a cup of that value, at his option.—To the person who shall bring the greatest quantity of fat sheep, between the 7th day of July next, and the 7th day of July, 1807, twenty guineas, or a cup of that value, at his option.—To the person who shall bring the second greatest quantity of fat sheep, within the time above specified, fifteen guineas, or a cup of that value, at his option.—To the person who shall bring the third greatest quantity of fat sheep, within the time above specified, ten guineas, or a cup of that value, at his option.

The newly erected promenade at Harrowgate, is an elegant and commodious building, standing in the middle of a large garden, and is intended as a morning lounge for the company assembling every morning at the Wells, from the different houses in the place.

The following is a comparative statement of the returns of the bills of mortality in the parish of Leeds, for the two last years:

	Marriages.	Baptisms.	Burials.
In 1805,	512	2031	1360
In 1804,	547	2021	1189
Decrease	55	Incr. 10	Incr. 171

At the parish church, in Wakefield, from March 25, 1805, to March 25, 1806, there were, baptisms, 379; marriages, 92; burials, 232; and at St. John's during the same period, baptisms, 91; marriages, 69; burials, 62.

On the 21st of May, was held at Campsall, the fifth anniversary meeting of the Female Friendly Society, established by the three Miss Franks. About 130 young females assembled to commemorate the institution of a society by which many of them have been already much benefited. Accompanied by the patronesses and several ladies and gentlemen, desirous of encouraging the institution, they walked in procession to the parish church, where the Rev. R. Frank, D. D. preached a most excellent and appropriate sermon, from Galatians vi, 10. After divine service, the general members seated on the lawn, in front of Mr. Frank's house, partook of a very plentiful repast of roast beef and plum pudding, prepared for them, as on the preceding anniversaries, without any expence to the institution. It is earnestly to be hoped that this infant institution, will, through the blessing of Divine Providence, prove a source of lasting

comfort to all who are concerned in it, and a means, particularly by the influences of its example, of promoting, in a very considerable degree, industry, virtue, and piety.

The different proposals for building the new shambles, in Queen-street, Hull, have been taken into consideration by the committee appointed for that purpose, and those of Mr. Charles Mountain, architect, have been accepted. In the plan adopted by the committee, it is proposed to form 104 butchers' shops, each to be about ten feet square. These are to be arranged round the four sides of the ground, in two rows, with passages of ten feet each in width between the rows. The street from the Market-place to Blackfriar-gate will be left about thirty feet in breadth, exclusive of a flagged footpath of ten feet. The wall surrounding the shambles will be of blank arches, with two principal entrances from the old butchery, and two at each end, viz. in Blackfriar-gate and Fetter-lane, opening into the passages that run from one end of the shambles to the other. In the midst will be an area of 200 feet by 30, to be appropriated to different purposes. Preparations are making for commencing the work immediately.

Married]. At Bradford, Mr. Isaac Whitwell, of Kendal, merchant, to Miss Fisher, daughter of William F. esq. of Thorp, near Wakefield.

At Easington, Mr. Robert Foster, to Mrs. Ann Robinson, widow of the late Mr. Edward R. of Dimblington.

At Rimswell, Mr. Matthew Backhouse, of Easington, to Miss Barbara Westerdale, daughter of Mr. John W. of Owthorn, and sister to Mrs. Foster, of Dimblington.

At Scarborough, Mr. Henry Cooke, to Miss Betsy Travis, youngest daughter of the late John T. esq.

At Bramham, Mr. Adamson, surgeon, of Hull, to Miss Lever, of Thorp-Arch, daughter of the late Mr. J. Lever, merchant, of Manchester.

At Darfield, the Rev. W. Moorhouse, to Miss Dickins, both of Wath, near Rotherham.

At Ecclesfield, William Walker, esq. of Potter Newtown near Leeds, to Miss Walker, of Wincobank, near Sheffield.

At Wath, near Rotherham, the Rev. W. Moorehouse, to Miss Dickins.

Did]. John Milbanke, esq. brother to the late Sir Ralph Milbanke, bart. He married Lady Mary Wentworth, sister to the late Marquis of Rockingham, by whom he had one daughter, married some years since to John Gage, esq. brother to the present Lord Viscount Gage.

At Dalby, the Rev. Thomas Lumley, L.L.B. rector of Dalby, and 40 years rector of Brandby, both in this county and diocese, 75. By his death society has lost a worthy, intelligent, and independent member: his acquaintance a sincere, truly valuable and hospitable

pitiable friend : and the poor a most humane, liberal, (and according to his abilities) munificent benefactor.

At Newton-Kyme, John Wycliffe, esq. major of the Ouse and Derwent corps of volunteer infantry.

At York, Mr. Henry Teafdale, 85.—Mrs. Spencer, relict of William S., M.D.—Mr. Thomas Dalton, 55.—Mrs. Dilcock, wife of Mr. Thomas D. 68.—Mr. Andrew Pitts, publican, 67.—Mrs. Mary Carter, of the Punch Bowl public-house, 67; and a week afterwards her husband, Mr. Mark C. 66, who had been many years head brewer to Mr. Alderman Kilby.—Mr. Pearson, 63.—Miss Taylor, only daughter of Robert T. esq. 19.

At Leeds, John James Bischoff, esq. 77.—Mrs. Ainsley, mother of Mr. A. brewer.—Mr. Richard Pearson, attorney, who, on the evening of his death had retired from the office in his usual state of health, which had been for some time declining, but no immediate danger was apprehended.—Mr. Woodhead, sen. joiner, 86; and a week afterwards his sister, Mrs. Naylor, 83.—Mr. Matthew Rothery, woolstapler.—Mr. Robert Pickering, merchant.—Mr. Jeremiah Walker, upwards of 20 years keeper of the mixed cloth-hall.—Mrs. Wilkinson, relict of Mr. Matthew W. dyer.—Mr. John Dennison, one of the superintendants of the Leeds pottery.—Mr. Robert Pickering, merchant.

At his seat at Cayton, near Ripley, John Michael Messenger, esq. His universal benevolence, and constant endeavours to do good to every one within the circle of his acquaintance, will long be remembered by his friends and neighbours, to whom he afforded a steady example of sincere piety, christian charity and uprightness.

At Tadcaster, Mrs. Hartley, wife of Mr. Thomas H. miller.

At Tong Hall, Thomas Plumbe, esq.

At Dremmonby, near Stokesby, Elizabeth, fourth daughter of Christopher Dobson, esq. 20.

At Sherburn, near Malton, after an illness of only half an hour, Mrs. Rebecca Bell, wife of Mr. W. B.

At Pontefract, Mr. Benjamin Booth, watchmaker.—Mrs. Sarah Hailey, a maiden lady.—Mr. Aiken.

At Hull, Mrs. Southerne, wife of Mr. Vernon S., 72.—Philip Schofield, esq. ship-owner, 62.—Mr. Thomas Dowson, partner in the house of Barkworth and Dowson, raffi-merchants.

At Bawtry, John Acklam, esq. late lieutenant-colonel in the 61st regiment of foot, 75.

At Kilton, near Guilbro', Mr. George Thompson, late master of the Glory of 98 guns, 43. He was in more than 25 engagements in different parts of the world.

At Whitby, aged 23, Mr. John Marwood, attorney. Having commenced business in

London a short time since, with the most promising hopes, he was under the necessity of repairing into the country to his friends, in consequence of a decline which terminated in his death a few weeks after his arrival. The evening on which he died he walked up stairs to his room without assistance, and expired within a quarter of an hour after he had reclined upon his bed.—Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson, of the Hare and Hounds public house.

At Horsforth, Mrs. Clayton, wife of Joseph Greenwood C., esq.

At the Ridings, near Birstall, Mrs. Walker, sister of Richard W., esq.

LANCASHIRE.

Southport, North Meoles, nine miles from Ormskirk, hitherto scarcely known, promises to become in a few years the most favoured spot of fashionable resort in the bathing-season. Situated at a great distance below the mouth of the Ribble, its waters are pure and undulterated; and the mildness of the air, which is here remarkable, is unquestionably very congenial to weak and relaxed habits. A proof of their highly salutary effects cannot be more certainly adduced than from the astonishing longevity of such a number of its inhabitants. The beach is perfectly smooth and hard, of immense extent, and without any quicksands, stones, or pools of water, which are often found so very disagreeable, and sometimes dangerous. The tide flows so high up the bank, that it is immaterial whether you go there at the spring or ebb tides. To the lovers of botany and natural curiosities, the sand-hills and the shores will furnish an inexhaustible fund of amusement, from the great quantity of flowers, plants, and shells, with which they abound. As there are thirteen trawl-boats, some of which every day go out to sea, fish is very plentiful; and the lovers of good eating may abundantly gratify their appetites with turbot, salmon, soles, oysters, shrimps, and sometimes with the John Dory. The dotterel likewise frequents this coast early in the season, and affords great diversion to the sportsman. Exclusive of the trawl-boats, there is a handsome pleasure-boat, which attends every day to go out to sea with those who are fond of this now fashionable amusement, and which to many constitutions is much more salutary than bathing. The works of art are here well worth the attentive observation of the philosophic agriculturist. A bank on an inclined plane is now carrying on, under the direction of the indefatigable Mr. Robinson, on the true principles which nature points out as the most secure barrier that man can erect against the encroachments of the sea, through the spirited exertions of the two ancient families of Bold and Hesketh. Several neat houses have just been built near to the inn, and commanding a beautiful view of the sea, for the benefit of those who wish for private lodgings in so delightful and healthy a situation. *Married.]*

Married] At Manchester, Joseph Radford, esq., to Miss Harvey, only daughter of Thomas H., esq., of John Street, Adelphi, London.—Mr. Edge, manufacturer, to Miss Sarah Foden, of Red Lion Brook, Cheshire.

At Bolton, Lieutenant Heaton, of Heaton Hall, to Miss Woods, eldest daughter of Wm. W. hoster.

At Lancaster, Mr. John Christopher Hunter, of Manchester, to Miss Dorothy Cragg.—Mr. Jonathan Dunn, coach proprietor, to Miss Holt.

At Walton, near Liverpool, Fleetwood Williams, esq., to Miss Statham, daughter of Richard S., esq.

At Liverpool, Mr. Henry Hodgson, chief mate of the *Fortune*, of Workington, to Miss Mary Davidson.—Mr. R. Dewhurst, to Miss Mary Gore, daughter of the late Mr. John G.

At Prestbury, Mr. William Heywood, of Salford, to Miss Helen Cooke, second daughter of the late Mr. C., attorney, of Macclesfield.—Captain Smyth, of the 21st light dragoons, to Miss Pickford, of Poynton, Cheshire.

At Childwall, Mr. John North, attorney, of Liverpool, to Miss Webster.

Died. At Liverpool, Mrs. Mary Preston, wife of Mr. P., rectifier.—Mrs. Tobin, mother of Mr. John T., 67.—Mr. T. Cummins, son of Captain John C., of the *Orwel*, of this port, 16.—Mr. John Johnson, glass-dealer, 30.—Mr. Thomas Askew Hanley, attorney, 31.—Mr. Robert Finlay, 62.—Mrs. Bincks, wife of Mr. B., stay-maker.—Miss Alice Bolton, daughter of Mr. John B., 21.—Mrs. Walton, wife of Mr. William W.—Mrs. Redfern, wife of Mr. William R., sail-maker.—Mr. John Hurry, merchant.—Mrs. Blakely.—Captain Lewis Robinson, late commander of the *Retrieve*, of this port.—Very suddenly, Mr. Walter Rowe, 56.—Mrs. Kendrick, wife of Mr. Wm. K., pilot.—Moses Benson, esq.

At Manchester, W. Houghton, esq., 63.—Mr. Thomas Jackson, of the *Balloon*, in Balloon-street.—Mr. John Holland, of Salford.—At the works of the Bradford Colliery Company, Mr. John Porter, 85. He had been a faithful and active manager for that company nearly fifty years.—Mr. Joseph Beeston.—Mrs. Bowden, relict of Mr. E. Bowden.

At Hough End Hall, Mrs. Gregson, relict of Mr. Robert G., of Manchester.

At Summerhill, near Pennybridge, Ulverston, Captain George Knott, of the first Lancashire militia, 33.

At Woolton, near Liverpool, Mrs. Ashton, wife of Nicholas A., esq.

At Lancaster, Mr. John Edmondson, tallow-chandler, and one of the Lancaster volunteers, 30.—Mrs. Tessimond, wife of Mr. William T., tobacco-nist.—Mrs. Kirkham, wife of Mr. George K., merchant.—Mr. Thomas Edmondson, of the *Boar's Head Inn*.—Mr. A. Sterling, butcher, 84.

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At Bolton by the Sands, Mrs. Jennet Muncaster, 78.—Mr. Lemuel Briggs, publican.

At Preston, Mr. Richard Waterworth, brother of Mr. Hugh W., linen-draper.

At Seedfield, near Bury, Mr. Edmund Grundy, 51.

At Houghton, near Blackburn, Mr. William Knowles. He was in apparent health, dropped down suddenly, and immediately expired.

At Blawith, Miss Rachel Wharton, daughter of Mr. W., 16. Her death was occasioned by a cold caught after dancing.

On the way to Preston, aged 65, Mr. Joseph Walker, of South Wingfield Park, Derbyshire. He had proceeded to Wortley Stocks, where he was observed by a person whom he had just passed on the road to alight and lead his horse a few yards; he then sat down on a bank, holding the bridle in his hand, and leaning to the hedge, and in that posture was found dead.

At Alkington Hall, near Middleton, Mrs. Lever, wife of John L., esq.

At Bowden, Mr. Robert Seddon, worsted-manufacturer, brother to Joseph S., esq., of Manchester.

At Walton House, near Liverpool, Mr. Robert Bibby, merchant.

At Cadaley, Mrs. Simpson, 83.

CHESHIRE.

Married] At Chester, Robert Foulkes Currie, M.D., to Miss Ravenscroft, daughter of the late Thomas Highford R., esq., of Davenham.—Mr. Thomas Paul, of the White Lion Inn, to Miss Cooper, daughter of Mr. C., of the *Rossett*, near this city.

At Sandbach, Mr. William Parrott, of Bradwell, farmer, to Miss Bayley, daughter of Mr. John B., of the *Lea*, near Chester.

Died.] At Butterland, Mrs. Mary Barber; and the following day her husband, Mr. Sampson B., whose ages together amounted to 203 years.

Mr. John Rowe, of Houghton-hall, near Nantwich. His death was occasioned by a fall from a restive horse, on his return from Chester on the preceding evening. Few men ever descended to the grave with a character more spotless.

At the Manor, near Hawarden, Mr. Joseph Rigby.

At Frodham, Mrs. Webster, wife of the Rev. Thomas W.

At Tarvin, Mrs. Blythe, relict of Mr. B.

At Choriton, Mrs. Stamford, wife of Mr. S., farmer.

At Sandbach, Mr. Thomas Rogers, clerk to the Canal Company at Wheelock wharf, and serjeant in the Sandbach and Rode volunteers.

At Halton, Mr. J. Hollingsworth, 51.

At Peover, Mr. Peter Darlington, 24.

DERBYSHIRE.

It is intended to convert the centre of the Crescent at Buxton into a spacious hotel; a dining-room, drawing-room, and out-offices,

are already built behind the Crescent for the purpose. Similar improvements are already finished at St. Ann's. The baths being found inadequate at the height of the season, others are now adding, which will contribute much to the comfort and convenience of the place. The space between the hall and the George will be occupied by shops, forming a small square, and the company are to be attracted to those buildings by the accommodation of a covered-way. Fronting them a public walk within a plantation of firs is establishing for the recreation and pleasure of the company visiting Buxton; and the garden in the front of the hall is converting into a bowling-green and pleasure grounds.

Married.] At Wirksworth, John Peel, jun., esq., of Burton-on-Trent, to Miss Antonietta Goodwin, daughter of Anthony G., esq.

At Elkington, Mr. Simpson, of Derby, jeweller, to Miss Hodgkinson.

Died.] At Dore, Mr. J. Turner, son of Mr. T., farmer, 26.

At Chesterfield, Mrs. Bower, relict of John B., and mother of Captain B., late of the Chesterfield volunteers—Mr. Jonathan Wragg, tanner.—The Rev. John Bourne, A.M., rector of Sutton cum Duckinanton, and vicar of South Wingfield, 76.

At Chapel-en-le-Frith, Mr. Joseph Lowe, inn-keeper, and serjeant in the North High Peak volunteers. He went to bed in perfect health, and died after only a few minutes indisposition.

At Suffield, in the parish of Longford, William Dakin, gent., 86.

At Derby, Mrs. Mellor, relict of Robert M., esq., of Alsop in the Dale, 77.

At Burrowash, Samuel Bennet, gent., 66.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

A correspondent of the Nottingham Journal suggests the advantage of erecting an inn half way between Newark and Nottingham, a distance of twenty miles, without a single house of that description. It would, he says, be particularly useful in the stormy season of winter; and if it were built somewhat nearer to Nottingham than Newark, it would answer equally well for Grantham and the former place, between which there is no change of horses, though the distance is 26 miles, and the road in some places very bad.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. George Cartwright, hofier, to Miss James, niece of Mr. Wright, cutler.—Mr. James Wordan, to Miss Marriott.

Died.] At Nottingham, Miss White, of Quornson, Leicestershire.—Mrs. Alcock, wife of Mr. A., of the Sir Isaac Newton public-house.—Mr. James Randall, of the Cross Keys public-house.—William Hushwaite, gent., 81. He had been a member of the corporation fifty-four years; was elected chamberlain in 1752, alderman in 1778, and served the office of mayor in the years 1779, 1785, and 1791. He discharged

the public duties of his situation with honour to himself and advantage to those over whom he presided.

At Workop, Mrs. Frances White, sister of the late Taylor W., of Walling Wells, esq., and aunt of Sir Thomas Wollaston W., bart.

At Retford, Mr. Kippax, tanner, 72.—Samuel Fletcher, gardener, 73.

At Thurgarton Priory, Mrs. Gilbert Cooper, wife of John Gilbert C., esq., and youngest daughter of John Roe, esq., of Sudbrooke, Lincolnshire.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The following bills have received the royal assent by commission, viz., "An Act for the more speedy and easy Recovery of Small Debts in the Town and Borough of Grimsby, and the Liberties thereof, and the several parishes and places therein mentioned," and "An Act for amending and rendering more effectual an Act passed in the Thirtieth Year of his present Majesty, for the better paving, cleansing, and otherwise improving the borough of Boston.

Married.] Mr. Kirkby, of Horncastle, druggist, to Miss Thomas Beaumont, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Beaumont, rector of Raithby, near Spilsby. The bride is one of three sisters, now living, that were born at a birth.

At Hickington, Mr. M. Wetherell, to Miss Fountain, whose united ages amount to 33 years.

At Louth, Mr. Gurnill, blacksmith, to Miss Johnson.—Mr. Fletcher, of Donnington, to Miss Rebecca Rennison.

At Lincoln, Mr. Burley, to Miss Jackson.

At Gossby, near Louth, Mr. Larder, miller, to Miss Tomlinson.

Died.] At Lincoln, Mr. Gray, blacksmith, 29.—Mr. Taylor, farrier, 53.—The Rev. Mr. Mounsey, late of Market Rasen, 82.—Mr. Swan, son of the Rev. Mr. S., 17.

At Gainsborough, Mr. James Clark, flax-dresser, 46.—Mr. Bartholomew Waite, publican, 54.—Mrs. Ward, widow of the late Captain W., 63.—M. W. Blackburn, attorney's clerk, 26.

At Stamford, Mrs. Goodlad, relict of Mr. G., baker, 78.—Mrs. Orson, 90.

At Halton Holegate, Mrs. Hewitt.

At Fiskerton, Mrs. Charlotte Rice, a maiden lady, advanced in years. She was the last of three sisters who resided in that village, in the same house.

At Great Ponton, near Grantham, Mr. Sentence.

At Sibsey, Mr. John Maddison, many years constable of that parish. No vagrant scarcely could escape his search; and it would be much to the credit of constables, as well as a benefit to the country, if they would follow the same rules.

At Spalding, Mr. Thomas Thorpe, formerly a merchant of that town, 74.

At Deeping St. James, after a short illness, aged

and 14, James, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frisby; after an interval of two days, their daughter, Mary Jenkinson, 19; and the week following, Mrs. Frisby, 41.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

There is no local occurrence (says the Leicester Journal,) that appears lately to have given so much real satisfaction as the inclosure of the South Fields.

Married. At Loughborough, Mr. William Coare, to Miss Mitchell.

At Syston, Mr. George Parr, to Miss Goodacre.

At Leicester, Mr. G. B. Hodges, to Miss Mary Farmer.

Died. In the parish of Hollwell, Mrs. Richardson, aged 97. She had kept a school in the same place for seventy-five years; could till within a few days of her death read the smallest print, and thread the smallest needle without spectacles, and paid every attention to her scholars, twenty in number, in regard to their education. She was never out of the parish since she was born, and last winter spun two pair of sheets.

At North Kilworth, Mr. Turvill, 62.

At Knauston, Mrs. Peck, relict of Mr. P.

At Loughboro', Mrs. Hasfold, 50.

At Leicester, Mr. Christian, brother-in-law to Mr. Carrick.—Mrs. Blakesley, relict of James B., gent.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

About ten years ago a lease was granted by Lord Crewe of an estate in Madely, to Mr. Elkington, the celebrated drainer. It consisted of about five hundred acres, three hundred of which were so unsound, that a person could not even walk upon it. Half of it has been drained, and brought into a state of cultivation. The crops of turnips raised upon it, both of the common and Swedish sort, have been remarkably fine; and the land is become so firm as to admit of their being fed off by cattle. In the succeeding crops an unusual difficulty has occurred; for though Mr. Elkington, from the extreme luxuriance of the soil, thought it expedient to sow only half the usual quantity of seed, the barley-crops have been so strong, as to be uniformly laid, the grain of course much injured, and the clover and grass-seeds destroyed. Mr. Elkington has, however, been successful in his attempts to render this land more promising by *exhausting* crops. Last year he had ten acres of hemp: the crop was great, and the grass roots such as to astonish the neighbourhood. From the same motive Mr. Elkington has reduced the soil by successive crops of oats upon lands that have borne two previous crops of corn without manure. He obtained last year the amazing produce of 174 bushels of good oats from five bushels and eleven quarts of seeds sown broad cast. This extraordinary return has been made from land which a few years ago was not worth one shilling per acre.

Married. At Knowle, Mr. Bushell, to Miss Dudley.

Mr. James Painter, of Forebridge, Stafford, to Miss Buckley, of Harsly.

At Stafford, Mr. Edward Tomlinson, brazier, to Miss Jennings.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Wm. Hill, mercer, to Miss Mary Ann Bradney.

Died. At Farley, the Rev. John Bill, rector of Draycote, and formerly of Christ Church College, Cambridge.

At the Potteries, Mr. George Heaslie, well known many years as a traveller.

William Badnall, esq., late major of the Leek volunteer infantry, 39. By his will he has left one thousand pounds to be vested in the funds, the interest of which is to be distributed annually on the 5th of November to twenty poor widows.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Many of the principal inhabitants of Birmingham, fully persuaded of the utility of opening St. Martin's church on every side, have agreed to lend to the churchwardens, and the commissioners of the Birmingham Street Acts, certain sums of money requisite to the purchase of the adjacent buildings, to be repaid, with interest; and they have little doubt of the kind concurrence of others in the accomplishment of so laudable a design. The sum of 8450l. is already subscribed.

The royal assent has been given to an "Act for Paving, Cleansing, Lighting, Watching, and Regulating, the Streets, Lanes, and other Public Passages and Places, within the City of Lichfield and the Suburbs thereof;" and to an "Act for more effectually Repairing the Roads from Warwick to Paddle Brook, and from Warwick to Stratford upon Avon, in the Counties of Warwick and Worcester."

Married. At the Friends' meeting-house, at Berkswell, near Coventry, George Birbeck, M.D., son of the late William B., of Settle, esq., to Miss Catharine Lloyd, youngest daughter of Sampson L., esq., of the Farm, near Birmingham.

At Oldswinford, Mr. Joseph Stokes, son of Mr. Wm. S., of Wollescote Hall, to Mrs. Swaine, of Handsworth.

At Sherbourne, near Warwick, Mr. Edw. Cattell, of the New Mill, to Miss Freeman, late of Kenilworth.

At Birmingham, Mr. Robert Enoch, of Shrewsbury, grocer, to Miss Robinson, second daughter of Mr. Thomas R.—Thomas Greetham, esq., merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Charlotte Oughton, youngest daughter of the late Joseph O., esq., of Summerhill-terrace.

At Coventry, Mr. Yates, to Mrs. Freeman.—Mr. Rich. Saunders, to Mrs. Thorpe, of the Shakespeare's Head.

Died. At Bordesley Green Academy, near Birmingham, Mrs. Edgell.

At Deritend, Mrs. Galloway.
At Coventry, Mrs. Bray, wife of Mr. B.
At Mattock Priory, Edw. Palmer, esq., 80.
At Shut End, Walter Haynes, esq.
At Birmingham, Mr. Fernyhough, hair-dresser.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married] At Stokingham, James Ter-ving, esq., of High House, Devonshire, to Miss Anna Maria Forbes, youngest daughter of the late Captain F., of Shrewsbury.

Mr. John Wood, of Garmson, to Miss Rowley, of the Trench-lane.

At Wellington, Mr. Thomas Page, to Miss Garbet.

Mr. Robinson, of the Clive, to Miss E. Ford, of the Cross Houses.

Mr. Pickstock, of Baschurch, to Miss Vaughan, of Stanwardine.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. James Smith, of Acton Reynald, to Miss Charlotte Haycock, of Upton Magna.

Edward Embrey, esq., of Muckley, to Mrs. Ashwood, of Broseley.

Died] At Moorhall, Mr. John Dowes.

At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Hand, wife of Mr. H., butcher.—Mr. Samuel Heath.—Mr. Ingleby, surgeon and apothecary.—Mrs. Edwards, relict of Mr. E., maltster.—In his 60th year, Mr. William Perry, late adjutant of the Wellington and Shrewsbury corps of Shropshire yeomanry cavalry, and formerly of the Raven and Bell Inn in this town. In his early life he served in the German war, in the regiments of Sir Charles Howard and Elliot's Light-horse; and, among other actual services, was present at the battle of Minden. In private life he was ever honourable and faithful in discharging his engagements: those who did know him, knew that he was strictly honest.—Mr. John Thomas, twenty-three years clerk of the parish-church of St. Alkmund.—Mrs. Jones, wife of Joseph J., esq.—Mr. Tagg, printer.—John Bright, esq., late of Totterton.—Mrs. Elinor Hincks.

At Bridgnorth, Thomas Powell, esq.

At Knighton, Thomas Howard, esq., captain in the Radnorshire volunteers.

At Halesowen, Mrs. Carruthers, wife of Joseph C., esq.

At Baschurch, Mr. Robert Morris, only child of the Rev. David M., 19.

At Colehill, Mr. Samuel Anstey, 103.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married] At Cropthorne, the Rev. William Ashmead Preen, to Miss Boyce, only daughter of the late Rev. Hudson B. rector of Saintbury.

At Worcester, Mr. Wm. Gould, of Upton, to Miss Smith, daughter of the late Rev. Hudson B. rector of Saintbury.

At Stockton, the Rev. Charles Richard Cameron, eldest son of Dr. C. of Worcester, to Miss Lucy Lyttelton Butt, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. B., formerly rector of Stanford, and vicar of Kidderminster.

Died.] At Claines, near Worcester, Mrs. Wheeley, wife of Mr. W.

At Worcester, Mrs. Pritchett, relict of Mr. P. of Martley Court.—Mrs. Wodjag, wife of Mr. W. of St. John's.

At Shrawley, Mr. James Dipple, of Dad-oak, 53.

At Bromsgrove, the Rev. Mr. Powell.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

A small Ryeland ewe, the property of John Griffiths, of Winsley, in the parish of Hope-under-Dinmore, in this county, has, within the course of four years, brought and reared thirteen lambs, with a very little assistance, in the following remarkable manner: when a yearling, two; when a two-year-old, three; when three years old, four; and when in the fourth year, four.

Married.] At Leominster, Thos. Aston Wollaston, esq., to Miss Morris, daughter of J. Morris, esq.—Mr. Collins, to Miss Price.

At Ludlow, Mr. Martin Cropper, to Miss Bishop.

At Ledbury, Mr. Fincher, miller, of Canon Froome, to Miss Badham, of Ashperton.

Died.] At Leominster, Mr. Robert Allen, third son of the Rev. Thomas A. a lieutenant and assistant-surgeon in the Herefordshire militia, and a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, 25.

At Hereford, Mrs. Ballard.

At Collymeadow Hill, in the parish of Bodenham, Mr. Thomas Millward, a wealthy farmer.

At Boliton, Mrs. Clark, relict of Mr. C.

At Anley Child, Mr. T. Andrews.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The owners of barges navigating the river Severn have succeeded in a petition for protection to be afforded their bargemen from impress, on condition of providing the royal navy with twenty-five men at their own expense.

Among the acts which lately received the royal assent, are "An act for taking down and rebuilding Westgate Bridge, at Gloucester, and for opening convenient avenues thereto;"—and "An act for repairing and improving the roads from Gloucester to the top of Birdlip Hill, and from thence to the top of Crickley Hill."

In consequence of a violent tempest on the 2d of May, an immense body of stone was brought down from the adjoining heights, into a field at Brockwear, in this county. It was at first stated at 200 tons weight; but it amounts, as it is now estimated, to more than 1000 tons; and will cost the proprietor of the meadow it covers nearly the fee-simple of the land to restore it to its former uses.

Married] At Gloucester, Mr. Jabet, banker, son of the late Rev. Wm. J. of Birmingham, to Miss Bridgens.—Mr. Witcomb, farmer, of Cranham, to Miss Spencer, niece of Mr. D. Cox, chemist, of Gloucester.—Mr. W. Clark, to Miss Crowther.—Lieutenant Graham, of the 96th regiment of foot,

to Miss Beard.—John Baker, esq. of Aldwick Court, Somersetshire, to Miss Weaver, only daughter of the late Thomas W. esq.

Died. At Cirencester. — Howse, esq. formerly a surgeon in the army. He was conversing with a person in the market, when he suddenly fell down and expired, leaving a wife and twelve children.—A few days afterwards, of a consumption, Mr. Octavius Howse, son of the above gentleman, 22.

At Northampton, William Beauchamp, esq. third son of the late Sir Wm. Beauchamp Proctor.

At Stone, Miss Elizabeth Davies, youngest daughter of the late John D. esq. of Bristol, of a consumption, 24.

At Stowell, Mrs. Freeman.

At Gloucester, Mrs. Hatch, wife of Mr. H. of the New inn.—Mr. Spire.—The infant son of Wm. Morris, esq.—Mrs. Brain, wife of Mr. B. shoemaker.—Of the small-pox, Mr. Packer, shopkeeper, 25.—Miss J. Hickman.

At Newent, Mr. Thomas Cummins, farmer.

At Colford, Mr. James, attorney at law, 70.

At Hanham, near Bristol, Henry Creswick, esq. one of his majesty's justices of the peace for this county.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The Chancellor's prizes at Oxford for the present year are adjudged to Edward Garrard Marsh, bachelor of arts, late scholar of Wadham College, and now fellow of Oriel College, for the English essay "Posthumous Fame;" and to Henry Allan Johnson, of Christchurch, for the Latin verses "Trafalgar;" also the prize by a private donation, to John Latham, of Brasenose College, for the English verses, "Travels of Discovery into the Interior of Africa."

Sir Roger Newdigate's prize has been adjudged to John Wilson, esq. gentleman commoner of Magdalen College, for English verse on the following subject: "A Recommendation of the Study of the Remains of Grecian and Roman Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting."

Two of the College prizes are adjudged as follows: "Patriotism," an English essay, to Mr. Twyford; "Nelsonus," a Latin essay, to Mr. Papendick.

Married. Mr. E. Lock, a respectable farmer, at Wolvercot, to Miss Middleton, daughter of Mr. M. of Cutflow.

At Witney, W. C. Badcock, esq. of Frilford, to Miss C. Leake, youngest daughter of J. L. esq. of Witney.

At Oxford, Mr. Benj. Hill, hatmaker, to Miss Kerry, daughter of Mr. William K. baker.

Died. At Oxford, Mrs. Mary Sherwood, 84.—Miss Rhoda Richings, youngest daughter of Mrs. R. 14.—Miss Clara Lock, youngest daughter of Major L. 5.—Miss A. Godfrey, daughter of Mr. Thomas G. baker, 15.

—Mr. Thomas Coles, eldest son of Mr. C. grocer, 21.—Mrs. Sarah Birmingham.

At Westwell, near Burford, Mr. G. Pinnell, son of Mr. P. sen. 32.

At Nuncham, Mrs. S. Faulkner, wife of Mr. F. 53.

At Thame, Mr. H. Reynolds, attorney.

At Broughton, the Rev. John Marcy, rector of that parish, vicar of Hellidon, Northamptonshire, and chaplain to Lord Say and Sele, 73.

At Gaunt House, near Standlake, Mr. Marchant, 70.

At Cockthorpe Hall, near Witney, suddenly, Edward Shirley, esq. 49.

At Blackheath, Miss Haydon, eldest daughter of Richard H. esq. of Banbury, in this county.

At Steeple Aston, Mrs. Lampel, widow of the Rev. Mr. L.

Of an apoplectic fit, Richard Georges Fettiplace, esq. of Swinbrook, 49: a lineal descendant of the very ancient family of Fettiplace, and the last male descendant of the family of Gorges, of Eye Court, in the county of Hereford.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Died. At Daventry, Mr. Thomas Miller, of the Saracen's Head inn.—Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. S. banker.

At Bugbrooke, Mrs. Russell, wife of John R. esq.

At Brigstock, suddenly, Richard Knight, formerly huntsman to Earl Spencer, in the Althorp and Pitchely hunts, in which vocation he was well known for many years.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The proposed bill for inclosing the fields, common, and waste lands, in several parishes of Cambridge, is considered by many of the inhabitants as an infringement upon their ancient rights and privileges, and they have resolved to present a petition against its passing into a law, in which opposition the corporation have united.

The Rev. Mr. Cook, of St. John's College, Cambridge, has in his possession upwards of one thousand Roman coins, lately dug up near an encampment on the coast of Norfolk, together with the fragments of the urn in which they were found.

Married. The Rev. Mr. Ewbank, fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, to Miss Theodosia Cooper, of Sleaford.

Died. At Cambridge, Mr. Wm. Page, bookseller. He was apparently in perfect health, when he complained of a pain near his heart, and suddenly expired.—Mr. Thomas Smith, of the King's Head inn, 37.—Mr. John Cotton, son of the late Mr. C. apothecary, 18.—Mr. John Scott, a student of Trinity College.—Mrs. Sharp, wife of Mr. Wm. S.—Mr. George Wheeler, scowerer.—In the county gaol, where he was a prisoner for debt, Mr. Isaac Harrison, late a considerable farmer at Fensanton, and formerly of Anglesea Abbey, in this county.

NORFOLK.

NORFOLK.

At a late meeting of the Haven and Pier Commissioners of Yarmouth, the idea was revived of erecting a bridge over the river Wensum, at Carrow Abbey, Norwich.

An act for repairing the parish church of Great Yarmouth, and rebuilding the tower thereof, has just received the royal assent.

The Norwich paving bill has received the royal assent. Notwithstanding the opposition made to this very necessary measure, there is not a city or populous town throughout the kingdom that stood in greater want of improvement in that respect. The expences of obtaining this act, and of carrying it into execution, are to be defrayed by an annual rate of 4s. in the pound on the half rental; and 1s. 4d. in the pound on those houses, &c. which are not laid to the poor's rate, computed on half of their annual value; also by a frontage rate of 2d. per running foot; a less rate to be collected when the poor's rates exceed 5s. 6d. in the pound.—The rates to commence on the 24th of June instant, for one half year; and afterwards on the 25th of December in every year, for one year, to be collected quarterly.—One-third of the rates to be paid by the landlord, and the other two-thirds by the tenant. Where the houses, &c. are not laid to the poor's rate, the landlord is to pay the whole rate. Commissioners may borrow money on interest, or by way of life annuities. Allowance is to be made to persons who have made any new pavement prior to this act.

Married.] At Lyng, Mr. John Hammer-ton, attorney, to Miss Blyth.

At Blofield, Mr. Wm. Morris, to Miss Susanna Pafle.

Mr. Richard Kittle, of Norwich, to Miss Maria Mayes, youngest daughter of Mr. Wm. M. of Caistor.

Mr. S. Cannon, of North Walsham, to Miss E. Gooch, of Thurgarton.

Mr. Dawson, of Swanton, near London, to Miss King, of Beccles.

Mr. W. Burton, to Miss E. Pitcher, both of North Walsham.

Mr. R. Fuller, plumber and glazier, of Shipdam, to Miss Ellen Barton, of Threxton.

Mr. George Back, of Norwich, to Miss Dye, of Aylsham.

At Norwich, G. B. Weston, Esq. to Miss Lucinda Harper, daughter of Mr. Wm. H.—Mr. Vernon, late of the theatre, to Miss Oldman.

The Rev. Mr. Stoughton, to Miss Dye Lloyd, fourth daughter of Col. L. of Bawdeswell.

Died.] At Norwich, Mr. D. Smith, fish-monger, 55.—Mrs. Tuck, who formerly kept the coffee-house in the market-place, 86.—Mrs. Jeggs, 80.—Mrs. Heafell, wife of Mr. H.—Mrs. Peachman, 66.—Mr. Jacob Scott, 44.—Mrs. Mary Cannell, wife of Mr. C. collar-maker, 43.—Master John Springfield, son of Mrs. Hood, of the Moon

and Stars inn.—Mr. Thomas Thurgar, book-seller.—Mr. James Lea, of the Waggon and Horses inn, 61.

At North Walsham, Mrs. Hubbard, 92.—Mrs. Robinson, wife of Mr. Richard R. linen draper.

At Roydon, where he was on a visit, Mr. John Rudei, 61.

At Yarmouth, Lieut. Edward White, of his Majesty's ship the Alert.—Mr. W. Fisher, only son of Wm. F. jun. esq. receiver-general for this county, 18.

At Durlingham, Mr. John Stanton, farmer, late of Babingley.

At Aclè, Mr. Wm. Fowler, late a respectable farmer at Beighton, 62.

At Hingham, Mrs. Lovick, wife of Mr. L. cooper.

At Tottenhill, near Seth, Mrs. Martin, wife of Mr. M.

At Lynn, Mr. Henry Hubbard, landing-waiter of the customs there.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] The Rev. Thomas Jones, of Peterhouse, Cambridge, to Miss Tennant, daughter of the Rev. C. Tennant, of Sampson's-hall, in this county.

Mr. J. Weeding, farmer, of Alderton, to Miss Lawrence, daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Lawrence, of Shottisham, near Woodbridge.

Mr. Bouttell, grocer and draper, of Nayland, to Miss Matchets of Worlington.

Mr. John Cook, farmer, of Burgate, to Miss Betty Gabertus, daughter of the late Mr. G. of Bristol.

Mr. G. Fenn, surveyor, to Miss Crickmay, both of Beccles.

At Long Melford, John Middleton, esq. (nephew to Sir W. Middleton, bart. of Crowfield) to Miss Mary Burroughs, daughter of the late J. Burroughs, esq. of Elmore-house, Herts.

At Bury, the Rev. W. C. Cruttenden, fellow of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, to Miss Theophila Mills, second daughter of the Rev. Edw. Mills, lecturer of St. James, Bury, and prebendary of Lincoln.

Died.] At Bury, Mrs. Martha Prigg, wife of Mr. P. tailor, 78.—Mrs. Blachley, wife of Charles B. esq.—Mr. Wm. Hunter, late of the Cock and Pye inn.

The Rev. Wm. Butts, rector of Little Wilbraham, and vicar of Granchester, and formerly of Benet College, both which livings are in the gift of that college.

At Melford, Mrs. Jane Chevallier, sister of the late Rev. Temple C. of Aspal Hall, 75.—Mrs. Hazard, wife of Mr. H. late of the Ram inn.—Mrs. Lungley, wife of Ze-phaniah L. gent. 75.

At Saxon Street, near Newmarket, Mrs. Chambers, wife of Mr. Henry C.

At Benhall, Samuel Toller, gent. one of the chief constables of the hundred of Plomesgate, 39.

At

At Stowmarket, Mr. John Reynolds, many years a respectable shopkeeper at Somersham, but who had retired from business, 89.

At his seat at Auberies, near Sudbury, Robert Andrews, esq. late receiver-general for the county of Essex, 79. As an active and impartial magistrate (of which he was the oldest on the list in Essex, if not also in Suffolk); as a landlord; a master; a friend; and as the father of a numerous family; his loss is deeply felt and sincerely lamented.

The Rev. Humphry Smythies, rector of Alpheton, in this county, and of Little Staughton, Bedfordshire, 83.

At Chedilton Hall, near Halefworth, Mrs. Beales, wife of Mr. John B.

Aged 69 (on the day of his birth), Sir Charles Davers, bart. of Rushbrooke hall, near Bury; of which borough he was the faithful representative during five successive parliaments, elected since the year 1774, and his family during the greatest part of the period from the Revolution in 1688, being ever strenuously attached to true Whig principles. At the last general election, in 1802, he retired into private life, and received the unanimous thanks of the corporation for his steady and upright conduct during the several sessions he represented them. He supported a lingering illness with much fortitude, and waited the approach of death with Christian resignation. At his own express desire, his remains were very privately interred in the family vault at Rushbrooke, on Tuesday morning. The title is become extinct.

ESSEX.

The late annual meeting of the Essex Agricultural Society was very respectably attended, and some very good stock exhibited in the show-fields. Besides those which gained premiums, there were many animals of different kinds particularly entitled to notice. There were nine cart stallions, some very capital, and some sheep stock, very good. Mr. Western exhibited some good South Down sheep, and other stock, which he did not offer for the premium; and Mr. Robinson, in like manner, produced three very good West Lincoln shearling wethers. There was a team of fine Devon oxen, of Mr. H. Newman's, in the field, that attracted considerable attention, and there were also some good Suffolk horses. Many new members were proposed and admitted, and it is hoped the funds of the society will increase so as to enable them to extend their premiums to another year.

Married] At Thoydon Garnon, Mr. C. Sharpe, to Miss Julia Cain, of Epping.

At Colchester, Mr. Nunn, surgeon, to Miss Bunnel, only daughter of Mr. Wm. B.

At Rayne, Mr. Samuel Parmenter, jun. of White Notley, to Mrs. Rolfe, of Rayne Hall.

At Earl's Colne, Edmund Henning, esq. of Foxwell, Dorsetshire, to Mrs. Fowell, Buxton.

At Blackmore, Major Hulfe, of the Leicestershire militia, to Miss Dora Alexander Crickett, daughter of the late C. A. Crickett, esq. M.P. of Smith's Hall.

At Halsted, Thomas Neale, esq. of Weymouth street, Portland Place, to Mrs. Jennings, daughter of James Scarlet, esq.

Died] At Thaxted, the Rev. Mr. Maynard, brother of Viscount the rector of Rudwinter and vicar of Thaxted.

At Bulmer, Robert Andrews, esq. late receiver-general for this county, 79.

At Great Coggeshall, Mrs. Godfrey, sen.

At Colchester, Mrs. Slythe, relict of Mr. Isaac S.—Mrs. Matiden, wife of Mr. John M. stocking-manufacturer.—Mr. Wm. Riddleford, painter and glazier, and one of the common council of the corporation.

At Little Waltham, Mr. Milbank, sen. miller.

At Skreens, Miss Louisa Brampton, youngest daughter of T. G. Brampton, esq.

At Great Waltham, Mr. Rust, miller.

At Halsted, Mrs. Ardlie, 74.—Mrs. Bruce, wife of John B. of the Old White Hart inn.

At Hill House, M. Golding Griggs, esq. aged 84 years, upwards of 50 of which were spent in the public service of this county.

At Birch Hall, Colchester, James Round, esq. 73.

KENT.

On Wednesday the 21st of May, as Captain Jones, of the Royal Flintshire militia, quartered at Hythe, who had that morning accompanied the regiment to field exercise on the heights near Folkstone, was standing with several officers near the edge of the cliff, the earth suddenly gave way under him, in consequence of which he was instantly precipitated to the distance of twenty-eight yards in an oblique direction from the top, but was most providentially stopped in his fall by a small abutment on the surface of the rock, against which his foot accidentally struck. In this dreadful situation he lay suspended near a quarter of an hour, without daring to move, before any effectual assistance could be rendered him. Scarcely, however, had this distressing circumstance occurred, when Thomas Roberts, a private in the regiment, alarmed at the truly perilous condition of his officer, endeavoured, at the obvious risk of his own life, to extricate him, but unfortunately in the attempt literally fell from the top to the bottom of this tremendous precipice, being a distance of 549 feet, (of which 261 were quite perpendicular.) Providentially the latter in his fall did not touch the Captain, who, anxious to save him, had already extended his hand to him for that purpose. During this interval a rope was expeditiously procured from the signal-house, and a noose being made at one end, it was lowered to the spot where Captain J. lay; when he, with much difficulty, succeeded in fastening it round his body, and was thus gradually drawn up by the spectators, who still for some time doubted the

the possibility of rescuing him; however, at length he happily escaped without having sustained any material injury. The soldier (though dreadfully cut and bruised in the head and various parts of the body,) was taken up alive, and without a single bone being fractured, on the beach, near a large stone-quarry, and immediately conveyed to the regimental hospital at Hythe, where, to the utter astonishment of every one, he was soon declared by the surgeon of the regiment out of all immediate danger. The height of the cliff having since been accurately taken by an officer of the regiment, is found by actual admeasurement as follows:

	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>
Oblique distance of Capt. Jones's fall,	28	or 34
Perpendicular height from the above point downwards, ..	87	or 261
Remainder (again oblique,) to the base	68	or 204
	183	or 549

Married.] At Charing, Henry Read, of Sheldwich, gent., to Miss Mary Harrison, of Acton Hall.

At Cranbrook, Mr. Jackson, watch-maker, of Tenterden, to Miss Jane Croft, of Hartley.

At Lydd, Mr. Thomas Briss, coal-merchant, to Miss Catherine Boulding.

Died.] At River, near Dover, Mr. Robert French, 72.

At Folklone, Mr. James Stocke, 60.—Mr. William Boxer, 44.—Mr. Stephen Golden, 50.—Suddenly, Mr. James Cullen, 58.

At Deptford, Mary-Ann, daughter of Matthew Finch, esq.

At Chatham, Mr. Hoile. While conversing with an acquaintance, he fell down in a fit, and expired the following day.—Mr. S. Chaney, son of Mr. C., of the Chest Arms, lately a midshipman on board the *Agincourt*.

At Charing, Mr. John Brenchley, farmer, 75.

At Beackboro', Catharine Mary, eldest daughter of James Drake Brockman, esq., a young lady of the most endearing and amiable qualities.

At Lympne, Mrs. Newman, 60.

At Boughton, Mrs. Milgate, 85.

At Dover, Mrs. Peake, wife of Mr. Daniel P.—At the Castle, Mr. Reynolds, keeper of the Canteen there.

At Lamb Abbey, the lady of Dr. Orme.

At Canterbury, in the 85th year of his age, the Rev. George Hearne, rector of St. Alphage, vicar of St. Mary, Northgate, and one of the six preachers of the cathedral.—Mrs. Hill, one of the sisters of St. John's Hospital, 83.—Mr. Michael Child, 60.—Mrs. Harris, wife of Mr. Thomas H.

At Drempton, after a short illness, aged 44 years, Mr. Palmer, of the Golden Lion

public-house. He was a man of uncommon corpulency, and was induced, about three weeks before his death, to go to London, in order to see that prodigy of bulk and fatness Mr. Lambert. Mr. Palmer weighed about 25 stone, or 350 pounds; and although five men of moderate size have been buttoned in his waistcoat, he was comparatively of diminutive size when placed by the side of Mr. Lambert. The windows of the tap-room were obliged to be taken out on Sunday, to admit of the corps being taken from the house, from which, to the place of interment, it was carried in a waggon, as no hearse could be procured which would have been sufficiently capacious to admit the coffin into it.

At High Halden, the Rev. Daniel Wilcox, rector of that parish, and vicar of Berthsdon.

At Faversham, Mr. Shrubsole, of the Blue Anchor, 61.

At Friendsbury, T. Coleman, esq., 63.

At Rochester. Mr. Abraham Vincent, of the King's Head Tap.—Miss Sarah Buncer, only surviving daughter of the late Rev. John B., vicar of St. Stephen's.

SURRY.

Married.] At Streatham, W. S. Barnett, esq., merchant, to Miss Hickling, daughter of Thomas H., esq., of the island of St. Michael.

Died.] At Gatton Park, the seat of Colonel Wood, M.P., Mrs. Smyth, wife of Dr. James Carmichael S.

At Tooting, Rowland Richardson, esq. 62.

At Kingston, J. Stevens, esq.

At Peckham, Mrs. Robinson, widow of the Rev. John R., late rector of Halstead, in Kent, who died in the month of April last, 39.

At Wimbledon House, Mrs. Montague, wife of Basil M., esq., and eldest daughter of Sir Wm. B. Rush.

SUSSEX.

A discovery has been made near the sea coast, in this county, which will probably prove of great national importance:—A vein of exceeding fine coal, about four feet thick, and of considerable extent, was discovered and proved, on an estate the property of his Grace the Duke of Dorset, at Bexhill; and some hundreds of miners, with proper engines for raising the coals, we understand, are engaged for that purpose. By this important discovery, the fine iron of the county may probably be again wrought with vast advantage to the public, as well as individuals; divers manufactories may be successfully established; and the agricultural interests of the county, by the increased facility and reduced expence in burning lime, be materially assisted. Veins of coal have been discovered on Ashdown Forest, and in other parts of the county, where, had the research been pursued with as much spirit and perseverance as these

those at Bexhill, the result would probably have been as successful.

Married.] At Chichester, Mr. Bradford, to Miss Blagden, daughter of John B. esq. alderman of that city.—Mr. George Gates, to Mrs. Treagus, widow of Mr. T.

Died.] At Hastings, in the prime of life, Mrs. Supple, wife of Captain S. of the 17th light dragoons, and daughter of the late George Fenwick, esq. of Salisbury.

At Lewes, Mrs. Jane Wood, late of the Carpenter's Arms.—Mr. James Nicholson, dancing master, 51. He was a well informed man, possessed a competent knowledge of music, and had obtained no inconsiderable share of celebrity in his profession.

At Erringham, Mrs. Batcock, wife of Mr. B. yeoman.

At Cuckfield, James Wood, esq. late of Hicksted, who about twenty years ago was high sheriff of the county.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Southampton, Lieutenant Shaw, of the 31st foot, to Miss Light.

At Portsmouth, Lieutenant W. S. Key, of his Majesty's ship Leopard, to Miss S. F. Hurst, eldest daughter of the late Captain H. of the Royal navy.—Lieutenant Trufts, to Miss Egton, sister to Mrs. Eastman, jun. of Portsea.—Mr. Joseph Williams, shoemaker, to Miss Urquhart.

At Ringwood, Mr. Thomas Cooke, of Alresford, eldest son of Thomas C. esq. of Newport, Isle of Wight, to Miss Dawson.

Died.] At Keyhaven, near Lymington, Mrs. Green, wife of Wm. G. esq., and sister of Sir John D'Oyley, bart.

At Southampton, Mrs. Smith.—Mrs. Ire-monger, wife of Joshua I. esq. of Wherwell House, Andover.

At Portsea, — Covey, cook of one of the ships in ordinary at Portsmouth, who lost both his legs on board the Venerable, Lord Duncan's flag ship, in the glorious action off Camperdown. The following trait in this brave man's character is related by Dr. Duncan, chaplain of the Venerable:—"You are not," says the Doctor, "to imagine I was circumscribed to the narrow bounds of my clerical office; in the day of blood I was on triple duty: alternately acting as sailor, chaplain, and surgeon's assistant, when the battle might be truly said to bleed in every vein. I was now called to minister to the recoverable, now the irrecoverable. A marine of the name of Covey was brought down to the surgery, deprived of both his legs; and it was necessary, some hours afterwards, to amputate still higher. 'I suppose (says Covey) those d—d scissars will finish the business of the bullet, master mate?' 'Indeed, my brave fellow, (cried the surgeon), there is some fear of it.' 'Well, never mind, (cried Covey,) I've lost my legs to be sure, and mayhap may lose my life; but we beat the Dutch; d—n me, we have beat the Dutch; this blessed day, my legs have been shot off,

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so I'll have another cheer for it—huzza! huzza!" This anecdote plainly shews that Covey was naturally a brave man; he used often to tell the circumstance, with tears in his eyes: for what the pangs of that distressing moment could not produce, his subsequent reflections and new manner of life did. He was awful as a swearer, as he afterwards felt and acknowledged; but long before his death, his oaths were turned into praises, and his last words were—Hallelujah! Hallelujah!—By the bursting of a blood vessel, Lieutenant J. Lloyd, of his Majesty's ship Dreadnought.—Mrs Woodward, wife of Mr. W. silversmith, Gosport.

At Winchester, Mrs. Heathcote, wife of the Rev. Mr. H. fellow of Winchester college, 24.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Salisbury, Mr. Grant, of Bath, to Miss Stinchcomb, late of the Close of Sarum. After the ceremony, the new-married pair, accompanied by the bride-maid, &c. set off on a tour of pleasure for the day; and on their return to Salisbury, the bridegroom had the mortification to receive an official notice, that there had been an informality in his application for the licence, which rendered it void; in consequence of which, another licence was obtained on the following morning when the parties were again married at the cathedral (the proper parish church of the lady). and, thus doubly bound, the happy pair and their friends set off for Bath.

W. N. Peach, esq. of Murston, near Blandford, Dorset, to Miss Goodman, of Marlborough.

At Devizes, Captain Edwards, of the 62d regiment of foot, to Miss A. R. Carpenter, youngest daughter of the late Richard C. esq.

Died.] At Salisbury, Mr. Uriah Garrett, foreman to Mr. Noron, cabinet maker.—Mr. Thomas Dew, second son of Mr John D. hatter, 19.—Mrs. Sarah Smith—Mrs Williams, wife of Mr. W., late an eminent builder of Fulham, Middlesex.—Miss Frances Bracher, daughter of Mrs. B. 24.

At Downton, Mrs. Senior, wife of Mr. Samuel S. butcher.

At Tisbury, Mr. Elias Targett, 62.

At Bulbridge House, Mrs. Moody, relict of Wm. M. esq. of Bathampton.

At Horningham, Wm. Everett, esq.

At Marlborough, Mr. Wm. Anderson.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Newbury, Mr. Edward Sarney, jun. of Soundess House, Oxfordshire, to Miss Harriet Gray.

At Reading, Mr. Samuel Field, of Bishopsgate, London, to Miss Tanner, daughter of Mr. T.—The Chevalier de Tremereuc, to Miss Lloyd, eldest daughter of Samuel Andrews L. esq. of Newbury.

Died.] At Reading, Lieutenant Colonel Velley, late of the Oxfordshire militia, and long

long resident at Bath. He arrived at Reading in a double-bodied stage coach, which stopped at the Castle Inn, and while the coachman was gone in to refresh himself, the horses set off without him. The Lieut.-Colonel, alarmed at his situation, jumped out, and fell with the back part of his head so violently on the ground, as to occasion a concussion of the brain; he languished in a state of insensibility two days, and then expired. In the death of this gentleman, society has to deplore the loss of an accomplished scholar, an acute naturalist, an active professional character, and a man exemplary in the performance of all the duties of private life. To his social worth, the sorrows of a large circle of acquaintance, friends, and relations, will bear ample testimony; and the public are already in possession of such proofs of his botanical skill, and classical acquirements, as ensure him the possession of scientific reputation and literary fame.—Mr. Thomas Deane, more than 50 years a respectable inhabitant of that borough, 70.—Mrs. Hay, wife of Mr. H. grocer.—Mrs. Ryder.

At Egham, Mr. Cooper, surveyor. He was literally starved to death. His disorder, an abscess in the throat, absolutely precluded his receiving any nourishment otherwise than through a quill.—At the King's Head Inn, Mrs. Goodman.

At Binfield, Mrs. Knollys, relict of Francis K. esq. late of Fern Hill.

At Abingdon, Mr. Blake, 60.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The Board of Agriculture have adjudged a piece of plate, value fifty guineas, to Dr. Parry of Bath, for a treatise on the extension and progress of the Anglo-Merino race of sheep; "a work which," it is said, "will be read with equal interest by the naturalist, politician, farmer, and manufacturer."

Married.] At Brislington, Nathaniel Downe, esq. to Miss Charlotte Eames, second daughter of John E. esq. of Langton court, Wick, near Bristol.

At Bath, the Rev. James Wood, D. D. rector of Marston Moretain, in Bedfordshire, and late fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, to Miss Broomhead, only daughter of the late Bordman B. esq. of the Close, Lincoln.—The Rev. Mr. Mapletost, rector of Easington, Yorkshire, to Miss Lydia Thompson, second daughter of Patrick T. esq. of Dublin.—John Collings, esq. of Dunsford, Devonshire, to Miss Susan Cornish.—Thomas Brown, esq. of New Grove, London, to Miss Drewett, daughter of Peter D. esq., of Colerne.

At Bristol, Mr. William Cartwright, of Burdley, to Miss Mary Sheward, youngest daughter of the late Thomas S. esq. of Seed Green, Worcestershire.

At Marston, near Frome, Mr. Ryall, wool-stapler, of Clapton, to Miss Martin, daughter of Mr. Peter M. of Horfington.

The Rev. Oliver Rouse, to Miss P. A.

Rouse, daughter of the Rev. E. Rouse, vicar of Othery.

At Trowbridge, F. W. Murray, esq. to Miss Ann Field, of Smyth Brook, Surry.

At Rowberrow, George Armstrong, esq. of the 50th regiment of foot, to Miss Maria Swymmer, eldest daughter of the late Wm. S. esq. of Rowberrow House.

Died.] At Bath, Beckford Cater, esq. of Oxwick House, near Sodbury, in this county, and of Church Hall, Essex.—William Blathwayt, esq. of the Royal Crescent, and of Dyrham Park, Gloucestershire.—Andrew, fifth son of Alexander Christie, esq. of Barberton, near Edinburgh.—Mrs. Carpenter, wife of the Rev. Dr. C. of Launceston.—Mrs. Bridges, the last of four maiden sisters, who long resided in this city.—Mr. Walter Lintern, brother of Mr. James L. of the musical instrument warehouse in the Grove.—Miss Eliza Gregg, second daughter of Thomas G. esq.—William Hill, esq. of Trenethick, Cornwall, 57.—Mrs. Skurray, wife of Mr. S. attorney.—Mrs. Cave, widow of John C. esq. of Bristol.—Mr. Thomas Broom, son of the late Mr. James B., builder, 23.—John Clements, esq. of Lucknam House, near Colerne.

At Hanham, Mr. Bush, surgeon.

At Henstridge, John Gapper, esq. 45.

At Clifton, the Hon. Miss Wolfe, youngest daughter of the late Lord Viscount Kilwarden, chief justice of Ireland, and sister to the present Lord. It will be remembered that she was in the carriage with her father, when he was massacred by the rebels in Ireland, in 1803. Her remains were interred by the side of her mother's, in St. James's burial ground in Bath.

At his house at Redland, near Bristol, aged 64, George Daubeny, esq. one of the aldermen and a magistrate of the city of Bristol, for which he formerly was chosen one of the representatives in parliament. Possessed of a comprehensive understanding and a sound judgment, he was at most public meetings called to the chair, which he always filled with great ability; displaying, upon every occasion, a love for his country, and zeal for the interests of religion. His whole life was employed in promoting the interest, and advancing the happiness of his native city. He was an active, impartial, and independent magistrate, both in Bristol, and in that part of the county of Gloucester in which he resided. Upon all sudden and important occasions, no one ever more effectually united firmness with vigour. After a long life of continued health, and activity in public business, he died with the firmness of a christian, respected by his neighbourhood, beloved by his friends, and lamented by his family.

At Bristol, Mr. John Brice Beckett, many years a respectable bookseller, and the inventor of the Bristol improved paper.—Dr. Winter.—Mrs. Gardiner, wife of Mr. G. hatter.—The Reverend Thomas Hughes, A. M.

A. M. of Monmouth.—Miss Albina Howell, youngest daughter of Mr. John H. 17.—Captain Dryman, formerly master of the ship Alert, Guineaman, of this port.—Mrs. A. M. Williams, widow of the late Mr. Joseph W. 66.

At the Parsonage House, Burrington, Mrs. Clara Wyld.

At Frome, Mrs. Sheppard, wife of T. Harmer S. esq.—Mr. Everett.

At Lower Easton, near Bristol, the wife of P. Norton, esq.

At Saltford House, Mrs. Corbet, wife of M. C. esq. 68.

At Bridgewater, Samuel Day, esq. of Hinton. At a meeting held on the 9th of June for the nomination of a representative for the county, in the place of the late Wm. Dickenson, esq., the hustings gave way, and several gentlemen were precipitated to the ground, from a height of 12 or 14 feet. Among these was Mr. Day, whose leg was broken by the accident. From the very favourable appearances of the fracture, a speedy recovery was at first expected; but in a few days he was seized with vomiting and convulsive hiccups, which he foretold were preludes to his approaching dissolution. His sufferings were supported with much manly and christian fortitude, even to the afflicting trial of taking leave of his friends. A few hours previous to his death, which took place on the 16th, he received, at his own express desire, the sacrament, from the hands of his relation, the Rev. Mr. Skurray, who accompanied Mrs. Day and her son from Hinton, and remained with them to the last mournful scene. Mr. Day was a most active magistrate, and supported the character of a country gentleman in its primitive purity—humane, upright, hospitable, and pious. He was in the 50th year of his age.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] John Jennings, esq. of Evershot, to Miss Ann Crew, of Abbotsbury.

Mr. Samuel Jeffery, ironmonger, of Sherborne, to Miss Ball.

Mr. J. Stark, of Luppitt, to Miss Chown, of Awliscombe.

Died.] At Tarrant Hinton, Mr. Richard Hill.

At Dorchester, Morgan Yeatman, esq., 70.

At East Lulworth, Mrs. Elizabeth Mary Hatchard, only daughter of the late Mr. W. H., 72.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Wm. Newman, of Dartmouth, to Miss Sharland, of Teignmouth.

Mr. R. Sharland, saddler, of Exeter, to Miss Craig, of Stoke.

At Exeter, Mr. Geare, solicitor, to Miss Charlotte Gullet, daughter of the late Christopher G. esq.—The Rev. Walter Kitson, jun. to Miss Mary Ann Andrew, second daughter of the late Rev. Archdeacon A.

At Stoke Damerel, Lieutenant Petley, commander of his Majesty's gun-brig Indignant,

to Miss Sole, daughter to Mr. John S., of Plymouth Dock.

At Stokenham, James Tarring, esq., of High House, to Miss Anna Maria Forbes, youngest daughter of the late Captain F. of Shrewsbury.

Died.] At Exeter, Andrew Herbertson, esq. lieutenant and paymaster of the Dorset regiment of militia quartered in that city.—Mrs. Gray, wife of Mr. G. of Falmouth, 58.—Mrs. Finch, wife of Mr. Richard F. harness-maker.

At Buscombe, in the parish of Sidbury, Mr. Searle, 71.

On the Heavitree-road, near Exeter, Mr. James Barrows, formerly a respectable horse dealer, but who had retired from business many years.

At Dulverton, Miss Sterne, daughter of Wm S. esq.

At Ashburton, Mr. Henry Jewell, shoemaker, 90.

At Stoke under Ham, Mr. B. Chaffey.

Mrs. Bradford, wife of the Rev. J. Bradford, rector of Ideford.

At Totnefs, Mrs. Birdwood, widow of Dr. B.

CORNWALL.

A new mineral has been discovered in one of the Gwennap mines, where it forms an incrustation round projecting particles of spongy pyrites, which appear to contain a considerable portion of cobalt. The colour of the mineral varies from a light ash to a dark brown; it is of a close and polished texture, and breaks like flint. Its particles are very brittle, and when triturated, give out a strong hepatic odour. It is soluble in nitric and muriatic acids, precipitable by alkalis, and is likely to be of much utility in the arts.

Married.] At Bodmin, Lord Robert Kerr, to Miss Mary Gilbert, daughter of the Rev. Mr. G.

At Probus, Miss Roberts, eldest daughter of Matthew R. esq., to Mr. Elliot, surgeon and apothecary, of Kingsbridge.

Died.] At Trehane, Mrs. Stackhouse, wife of Wm. S. esq.

At Fowey, Charles Samfways, esq. formerly captain of the Lushington East Indiaman.

At Tornels, Mrs. Eirdwood, widow of Dr. B.

At Truro, Mr. John Rowe, turner, whose death is a loss to that town and society in general, to whom his inventions and practical improvements in mechanics promised to be of the utmost value. Among other things, he suggested an improvement in the construction of cannon, which has been greatly admired by many intelligent officers, and is now in the hands of an officer of rank, who has undertaken to lay it before government. He was a member of the Truro volunteer infantry.

Richard Thomas, esq. of Tretheage, who had been upwards of 50 years an alderman of the borough of Saltash, in which office he exhibited

exhibited the most exemplary disinterestedness and integrity, 85.

At St. Kew, Mr. John Mitre.

At Penryn, Mr. George Rawling, 64.

At Grampound, Mr. Samuel Hoyte, one of the aldermen of that borough.—Mr. Isaac Watts, senior, free burghers.

WALES.

Died.] At the house of her son-in-law, Dr. Davis, Carmarthen, in the 93d year of her age, the much respected and venerable Mrs. Saunders, of Pentre. Her remains were interred, amidst the deepest sorrow and lamentation, in Manerdivy church, in the county of Pembroke, surrounded by the cries and gratitude of the poor and neighbourhood. Language is too feeble to describe the merits and perfections of this excellent lady; every period of her long and valuable life was devoted to acts of the truest piety and benevolence. An ample fortune enabled her to be a daily benefactress to the poor, who will severely feel her loss. To her tenants and domestics, she was uniformly kind and amiable; to all mankind, humane and charitable. She added to the highest sense of religion (the duties of which she discharged with the sincerest devotion), an excellent understanding, with manners the most gentle and pleasing. Long will her memory live, with melancholy regard, in the affections and remembrance of all who knew her virtues, and were blessed with her acquaintance and friendship. She was descended from a long line of ancestors in the counties of Carmarthen and Cardigan, being the only surviving daughter and sole heiress of Richard Phillips, esq. of Dolhaid in the county of Carmarthen, and of Moel-Ivor in the county of Cardigan, by Bridget, daughter and sole heiress of Evan Gwyn, esq. of Moel-Ivor and Cwmauen, which ancient estates now descend to her only surviving child Mrs. Davis, the lady of Dr. Davis, Carmarthen. Mrs. Saunders married the late Erasmus Saunders, esq. of Pentre, in the county of Pembroke, who early left her a widow: by him she had three daughters, Bridget, Susannah, and Magdalen. Bridget died at Bath, in May 1803; and Magdalen only survived her eldest sister one short month, for she died at her mother's seat at Pentre in the June following, both unmarried and most truly lamented. The Saunders' are immediately descended from the Saunders of Sanderstead, in Surry, and had the manor of Sanderstead and large possessions in that neighbourhood. The first, Erasmus Saunders, who resided in Wales, married the heiress of Deveux Barrett, esq. of Tenby, with whom he obtained the estate and lordship of Pendyne, and other estates and manors in the counties of Carmarthen, Glamorgan, and Pembroke. The Barretts came into Wales with Gilbert Strongbow, at the time of the Norman conquest, and had considerable grants of lands in the principality. The above Erasmus Saunders, of Pentre, was maternally descended from the Morgans of

Llanbylan, in Pembrokeshire, and was first cousin to the late Morris Morgan, esq. formerly under secretary of state to the late Marquis of Lansdowne, then Earl of Shelburne, celebrated for his classical taste, and many excellent publications, particularly his *Essay on the character of Falstaff*, and his *Defence of our French Revolutionary War*, supposed to be the best in support of the late Mr. Pitt's measures. The Morgans of Llanbylan intermarried with the Morgans of Whiston, and were highly respected and honoured in their time.

At Swansea, Miss Elizabeth Herbert Jones, eldest daughter of the late, and sister to the present Calvert Richard J. esq. of Veranda, near Swansea.

At Carmarthen, aged 78, the lady of John Williams, esq., of Wenallt, near Carmarthen.

Mrs. Hughes, relict of the late Richard H. esq. of Aberllynw, near Aberystwith.

At Celyro, in Radnorshire, aged nearly 80 years, William Pandry, stone-cutter, land-surveyor, astrologer and physician. He was a person of great rustic celebrity, and in his two latter professions was much consulted; he was an oracle greatly resorted to by the young women of the country, and is generally reported to have given satisfaction to his customers.

NORTH BRITAIN.

A new wet dock, the first of the kind in North Britain, was lately opened at Leith with great ceremony. This dock has been wholly executed within high water mark, which added greatly to the difficulty and expence of the undertaking. The space occupied by the dock is above five acres, but including the ground on its sides and ends, upwards of fifteen acres have been taken from the sea; on these parts it is intended to construct graving docks, building slips, sheds and warehouses. The sea wall of this dock being exposed to the accumulated swell from the German Ocean, required to be very strong. The stones on the outside of the wall are bound together by chain bars of iron, inserted in the different courses horizontally, and connected by vertical bars of the same metal; thus uniting the whole in one common mass. The binding the work in this manner with iron was a very necessary measure, as during the building of the wall it frequently happened that stones of several tons weight were displaced by heavy eastern swells. The quay walls, and those of the entrance lock, are also fine massy pieces of masonry, and the whole are so constructed that every stone forms part of an arch. This dock is only the first part of a most magnificent plan, extending to Newhaven, where the principal entrance is intended to be made to the largest dock, which will have depth of water sufficient to contain frigates of the first size.

Married.] At Edinburgh, Alexander Wallace, esq. of Auchanvole, to Miss Isabella Maxwell,

Maxwell, eldest daughter of the late Robert M. merchant, in Glasgow.

Died.] At Edinburgh, James Innes, esq. secretary of the Royal Bank of Scotland.

At Inverary Castle, in the 83d year of his age, the most noble John Duke of Argyll, Marquis of Kintyre, Lorn, &c. &c. (Lord Sundridge 1766), a Field Marshal in the Army, Colonel of the third regiment of foot guards, heritable Great Master of the King's Household in Scotland, Keeper of Dunstaffnage and Carrick, &c. &c. His Grace was born in 1723, succeeded his father in 1770, and married in 1759 the Duchess Dowager of Hamilton, who died in 1790. They have left issue George William Marquis of Lorn (now Duke of Argyll), Lord John Campbell, M. P. for Argyllshire, Lady Augusta Clavering, and Lady Charlotte Campbell.—And on the same day, at Roseneath, Colin Campbell, esq. an old and intimate friend and faithful servant of his Grace, in the character of chamberlain and bailie of Roseneath: he had completed his 94th year in February last. His Grace and Bailie Campbell had both been of the old Highland Watch, and were the only survivors of that matchless corps.

At Whitehill, Banffshire, Janet Cormack, 105.

IRELAND.

His Grace the Duke of Bedford has given orders for a select number of his celebrated

Woburn stock of South Downs to be shipped for Ireland. From so auspicious an introduction of this valuable species, much improvement may soon be expected in the breed of sheep in this island.

Government have given directions for the application of a part of Haul-Bowling Island, Cork, to naval purposes. Several acres of the island are appropriated to the erection of naval store-houses, and the work will be speedily undertaken. This project, which will afford such facilities of repair to his Majesty's ships upon this station, or such as may by adverse weather or other circumstances be driven into this harbour, originated with Admiral Lord Gardner, and will be completed principally, or perhaps altogether, by his direction. The undertaking is of infinite utility: it secures king's ships from the casualties incident to a voyage in a disabled state to Plymouth or Portsmouth, or from a dependence on the naval depot at Kinsale, whence a ship in blowing or stormy weather could derive little assistance, as the service of supplying her was generally effected by sail boats. The establishment of a naval store in Haul-Bowling Island, will always, under any circumstances, or disadvantages of weather, insure speedy and efficient aid to his Majesty's ships. The depth of water will permit ships to approach to within a very short distance of the island, where they can lie in perfect security.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

WHILE Dessalines lived, he would enter into no commercial treaty or agreement with any maritime power in Europe, and the English often endeavoured to trade with the island of St. Domingo, and though they did so by stealth, yet they never had an absolute permission. The present Emperor of Hayti, son of Dessalines, allows British vessels to trade to that fertile island for its products, as is evinced by the late imports of mahogany, logwood, indigo, &c. from St. Domingo.

Waterford is the only port in Ireland whence vessels are sent to the Newfoundland and Greenland fisheries, the first of which turns out highly advantageous, for the cod taken at the banks, to the southward of that large American island, are cured and salted, they are brought to the southern countries of Europe, and there sold for a guinea and a half, and sometimes two guineas the quintal, and fresh cargoes are taken in for their own ports.

In consequence of the additional duty on malt, which will immediately take place, a rise will necessarily follow on Irish spirits and porter. There, however, has been already a small advance per gallon on the former and per barrel on the latter; on account of the great demand for both, not only for home consumption, but also for export to Liverpool, Bristol, and other ports of England.—*The Freeman's Journal.*

Though the port of Venice is now totally shut against British commerce, as also the peninsula of Istria, nearly adjoining and heretofore belonging to the Republic of the former name, from whence Italian silk, both raw and organized, had always been obtained; yet through the medium of neutral vessels we now obtain Piedmont silk, which is the best and finest of that elegant raw material, direct from the ports of Leghorn, Lucca and Genoa.

The following Address of the Cotton Weavers of Ireland, lately appeared in the Irish papers.

"After thirty years unwearied attention to bring the Manufacture of Cotton to its present state of perfection, in this Country, the Cotton Weavers, finding themselves on the one side, fully competent to execute any fabric of Cotton Goods equal to any other nation in Europe, and on the other side, distressed in a material manner, for want of employment, in consequence of a preference being given to a certain description of goods, not one yard of which is manufactured in this Kingdom, and are sold under the denomination of Cassimeres, Beavers, Satin and Peruvian Cloths.

"It is therefore become indispensably necessary for us, thus to appeal to the feelings of a generous Nation for redress, being fully convinced, that when our situation is made known, we

we cannot be disappointed, and as we can boldly assert that we can vie with any other people for quality, or texture, in the manufacturing of Velveteens, Cords, Thicksets, and every other article of Cotton Goods.

"We look forward with Confidence that the Patronage of the Nation, will be given by adopting the general use of a fabric, that for a series of years has supported upwards of Twenty Thousand of its Inhabitants, most of whom otherwise will be found to seek in a strange land, that support which their industry will not afford them in their native country."

Lord Sheffield, entered a Protest against the Bill entitled "For enabling his Majesty in Council to permit the Importation and Exportation, into and from his Territories in the West Indies and Continent of South America, of certain Goods and Commodities in Neutral Ships, in Time of War," in the following Form:—

1st, "Because no proof whatever has been adduced to shew either the expediency or necessity of a measure which facilitates and systematically establishes the suspension of our Navigation and Colonial Laws; and thereby sacrifices to foreigners the supply trade of the British West-India settlements, to which the United Kingdom and its dependencies are rightfully entitled in return for the monopoly they afford at their own market to the produce of those settlements.

2dly, "Because the Bill will transfer responsibility from the West-India governors to his Majesty's ministers at home; that is, it will take responsibility from those who alone can be judges of the necessity, and will give it to his Majesty's ministers at a great distance, who cannot possibly have any information in due time to enable them to act on emergency; therefore, the power of suspending the Laws must be ultimately delegated to the persons from whom the responsibility will be removed, to persons who actually derive great emolument from the frequency of the abuse.

3dly, "Because it will ultimately render our West-India settlements dependant on the American States.

4thly, "Because the British colonies in North America will be ruined, or greatly prejudiced, in consequence of the admission of foreign American shipping into the supply trade to the British West Indies.

5thly, "Because Ireland, in particular, will be dependent on the discretion or caprice of ministers or governors for the provision trade to the West Indies.

6thly, "Because through the relaxations and suspensions of the Navigation Laws our carrying trade and commerce are transferred to foreigners; the value of British shipping greatly depreciated; and the increase of foreign shipping employed in our trade, compared with the increase of British shipping being in proportion of twelve to one; ship-building is so alarmingly discouraged in this kingdom, that only two ships for the merchants service, have been built in the river Thames since December 1802, a period of nearly three years and a half; and only two more are now building there: and shipbuilding, in general, in the several ports of this kingdom, has decreased nearly in the same proportion.

7thly, "Because if the United Kingdom and its dependencies cannot at all times furnish the necessary articles to the British West Indies (the contrary of which, however, may be proved), the intercourse with the American States for supplies may and can be most surely and steadily carried on as heretofore in British shipping, navigated according to law, of which there is and has been a large number unemployed since neutral vessels have been permitted to enter the ports of the British West India settlements.

8thly, "Because if the ships of the American States are permitted to enter the ports of the British West Indies, they will at the same time introduce, as they do at present, all East-India and European goods, to the great detriment of the British East-India Company, and to the shipping, the manufactures, and commerce of the United Kingdom and its dependencies.

Lastly, "Because the Petitioners against the Bill, who prayed that they might be allowed to state how they shall be aggrieved thereby, have been refused to be heard, notwithstanding the strong allegations stated in their Petitions, which they offered to prove by the most respectable evidence at the bar of this house.

The following are the Average Prices of Navigable Canal, Dock, and Insurance-office Shares, as sold by Mr. SCOTT, of Bridge-street, London:—

The Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk Canal, 840l. per Share, paying 40l. per annum;—Coventry, 360l., paying 20l. per annum, nett;—Leeds and Liverpool, 176l. paying 8l. per annum;—Grand Junction, 95l.;—Grand Surrey, 69l. to 72l.;—Alhton and Oldham, 70l.;—Rochdale, 40l.;—Lancaster, 20l.;—Ashby de la Zouch Bonds, 20l.;—per Cent. discount;—West India Dock Stock, 144l. per Cent.;—East India Ditto, 122l.;—London Ditto, 104l. to 105l.;—Globe Insurance, 102 per Cent., for the opening ex dividend;—Chelsea Water Works, 13l. 13s. per Share, paying 10 Shillings per annum.

The Court of Directors of the London Dock Company have lately finished Four additional Stacks of Warehouses on the North Quay, each of the measurement of twelve thousand tons, or thereabouts; together with Two Vaults beneath and they have ordered a further quantity of Warehouse and Vault room to be erected on the South side of the Dock, which will contain about Thirty thousand Tons of Merchandize.

The Gazette of June 12, contained a Proclamation, authorising British vessels, or vessels belonging to States in amity with his Majesty, to enter the ports of the Cape of Good Hope, and trade with that settlement, subject to the rules and regulations in force, before or at the time of its capture, or which may be established by his Majesty, viz. that no goods, the growth, produce, or manufacture of countries to the Eastward, are to be imported into the settlement, except by the East India Company, or exported thence, except for sea stores, or by the East India Company. Nothing to extend to prevent ships employed in the South Whale Fishery, from carrying on the same as before. No arms, gunpowder, or ammunition to be imported into the settlement but by the East India Company, or by letters from his Majesty.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE dryness of the weather in the preceding month has been favourable to the crops of Wheat, especially to those on cold moist lands; but the spring Corn, the late sown, and the Peas and Beans in particular, have been much in want of refreshing showers. The garden crops for market have also suffered much.—Wheat averages throughout England and Wales, 84s.;—Barley, 37s. 4d.;—Oats, 28s. 7d.;—Beans, 42s. 5d.;—Peas, 40s. 6d.

The Clovers which are now mowing, or nearly ready for the scythe, do not in general prove heavy crops; these as well as the winter Tares having wanted rain to accelerate their growth, yield a heavy watery.

The Pastures also begin to suffer much; and the Meadows, except those in low moist situations, are not likely to produce more than three-fourths of a crop.

The making of Hay is finished, or nearly so round the metropolis, in the best condition, and of excellent quality; but the bulk is much inferior to the crop of last year. In St. James's market, Hay fetches from 3l. to 4l. 18s.;—Straw, from 1l. 19s. to 2l. 14s.

The Fallows, both for Wheat and Turnips, have been well plowed and harrowed; the weather having been favourable for such work, and having reduced soils the most foul and obstinate to a mellow and kindly tilth. Notwithstanding good husbandry, the early sown Turnips, in many places, have been destroyed by the fly, and the lands sown again, which, it is to be feared, must be done on a large portion of the land recently sown, if some wet does not soon fall.

The prices of lean cattle, as well as store Sheep were much reduced, owing to the scarcity of Grass, at the late fairs; the farmers not choosing to add to their present stock, except milking Cows and young draught Horses, which still maintain good prices. Small Pigs for the dairy are in demand, and sell well; but large stores are not in request.—In Smithfield market, Beef fetches from 4s. 6d. to 5s.;—Mutton, from 4s. to 5s.;—and Pork, from 5s. 6d. to 6s.

NATURALIST'S REPORT OF THE MONTH.

THE Nightingales arrived this year somewhat later than usual, owing to the Easterly winds which prevailed during the greater part of the month of April. They are, however, now heard every night in the woody parts of the New Forest; and also very frequently during the day-time. What a barbarous taste must that person have had who (according to the relation of Aldrovandus) was so disgusted with the song of these delightful birds, as to have all the trees in the neighbourhood of his house cut down, in order that no shelter might be afforded to them!

The fishermen have been employed in trawling Mackrel every evening since the beginning of May, but hitherto the shoals have not come into the bays. They have, however, been at sea a few leagues from the coast, and hopes are entertained that they will soon approach the shores.

An Angel Shark (*Squalus squatina* of Linnæus), two feet long, was caught in the nets about the middle of May.

A few evenings after the Mackrel fishing commenced this year, the fishermen, in hawling their nets, found them so heavy, that considerable fears were entertained lest they should burst. They were filled with an immense quantity of a species of *Medusa*, or Sea Blubber, to the weight of two or three tons. It is singular, with respect to these animals, that they always approach the coasts against the wind. A wind from the North-East prevailed during this time. On the following night (the wind having changed round to the South-West), very few of them were caught. The fishermen assert that Mackrel will never approach the places where they are found in any abundance, and that their appearance seldom fails to drive the Mackrel away.

During the season in which sheep are washed in the rivers previously to their being shorn, the salmon-fishers assert that Salmon are always less abundant than at any other period of the summer. They account for this by asserting that these fish, disliking the water impregnated with grease, &c. from the bodies of the sheep, generally retreat again, for a short time, into the sea.

The *Atherines* are now in great abundance on the sandy shallows along the coast; the present month being that in which they chiefly spawn. They are usually called Smelts in the life

Isle of Wight, and in Sussex, Hampshire, and Dorsetshire; but they are essentially different from these fish, as is apparent on the slightest inspection. They want that peculiar smell from which the Smelts have derived their name; and they have, along each side of their body, extending from the head to the tail, a bright silvery longitudinal band, that is not to be found in the latter. Atherines are generally caught either by fine Seine nets, or in a small round net with an iron rim, suspended, by cords, to the end of a pole. This is let down to the bottom of the water, where it is not very deep; and when part of the shoal are observed in the act of swimming over it, the net is raised gently up, and the fish, rising with it to the surface, are then easily secured, by suddenly drawing it out.

A Goat-sucker, or Fern Owl, was shot and sent to me on the 26th of May. These birds are merely summer inhabitants of Great Britain. They are generally first observed about the middle of May, and continue till nearly the end of September. Their very singular note, not much unlike the continued whirring of a spinning-wheel, may be heard almost every fine evening in woods and copses of the South of England. Their flight is very slow, and they fall on almost the slightest wound.

The Wheatears are arrived, but hitherto I have observed very few.

I this year observe more Glow-worms on the banks by the road sides, than I have done for the last two years, and some that I have remarked have been peculiarly luminous. It is not often that I have been able to discover the males; but a few evenings ago, in taking one of the females into my hand, I took up at the same time a male that happened to be along with her.

On the first of June I caught a remarkably fine specimen of the Poplar Hawk Moth, *sphinx populi*, of Linnæus. It was a female; and she deposited in the box where I kept her about two hundred eggs. In the course of ten days a considerable portion of these were hatched. I am very desirous of preserving them alive, but much doubt whether I shall be able to do it, although I have supplied them with branches of the poplar tree. In their proper state the *larvæ* of this moth feed only on the pith, or young wood of the trees on which the eggs are deposited. They undergo their change, into chrysalids, under the surface of the ground.

The Cockchafers this year are very few; and hitherto I have not observed a single specimen of the Stag Beetle (*lucanus cervus* of Linnæus), which are sometimes seen in considerable numbers. Both these insects were much more numerous than usual in the summer of 1804.

The Field Crickets, *gryllus campestris*, are now heard every evening, making their shrill chirping noise in almost all the fields. There is to me something extremely pleasing in the notes, if they may be so called, that are produced by these little animals.

The Orange-tip Butterfly, *papilio cardamines*, during the present month may frequently be seen flying along the sides of the roads, and almost under every hedge.

The Forest-lies, *bippobosca equina*, begin to be very teasing to the horses. Christchurch, Hampshire.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather from the 24th of May, to the 24th of June, 1806, inclusive, two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.			Thermometer.		
Highest	30.42.	June 19.	Wind N.E.	Highest	82½, June 14.
Lowest	29.50.	June 4.	Wind S.W.	Lowest	45, several mornings.
Greatest variation in 24 hours.	} 41 hundredths of an inch.		} Between the middle of the day on the 3d and the same hour on the 4th the mercury fell from 30.05 to 29.64.		} 10°.
			Greatest variation in 24 hours.		This difference in the temperature has occurred four or five times in the course of the month.

The quantity of rain fallen since the last report is too trifling to be noticed; excepting that which fell on the 4th instant, there has scarcely been a single shower.

The mean temperature for the whole month has been something higher than 60°; notwithstanding the general heat experienced, the northerly and easterly winds have been occasionally very severe, and the changes from heat to cold and *vice versa*, have been very considerable and severely felt. Twenty-four days of the thirty-one have been what we may denominate brilliant, and the season which was deemed backward a few weeks since, has been considerably advanced. In some parts of the country there have been heavy storms attended with thunder, lightning, and hail. Besides the day on which the thermometer was at 82½ it has been twice at 81°.

The average height of the barometer is thirty inches. The wind has blown a good deal from north and east.

Errata in this Number, at page 510, col. 2, for *conjugate* read *conjugate*, and at page 505, col. 2, for 7 millions of leagues read 7 billions of leagues.